"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, easterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,264 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow but strong.

Wheat, 81c; corn, 30¼c; cotton, 7⅝c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate passed the Sundry Civil bill, with the Pettigrew amendment, revoking Cleveland's forestry order. The tirades of Western Senators against Mr. Cleveland were extremely bitter. There was a warm debate in the House over the programme which the Republicans will follow while awaiting the Tariff bill. Mr. Bailey and other Democrats urged action on the Bankruptcy bill. Page 5.

FOREIGN.—At the Primrose League meeting in London yesterday the Marquis of Salisbury made a speech in which he said that the peace of Europe, except for the local war between Greece and Turkey, is on a better basis than ever before. The signs increase of a coming war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. There was an exciting scene in the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday, when a motion was made to impeach five of the Ministers of the Government.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Longstreet expects to succeed Wade Hampton as Railroad Commissioner.

Minister James A. McKenzie has resigned. His health is improving, but he feels unable to return to Peru.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York will contest the claims of the Pfeifer family of Pittsburg for $175,000 on the ground of fraud.

President McKinley and the Republican leaders in the House of Representatives are said to be dissatisfied with the Senate's sugar schedule in the Tariff bill. It is thought that many changes will have to be made in the measure before it is accepted by the House.

The powers will address a collective note to the Turkish and Greek Governments calling upon them to cease hostilities on the distinct assurance that the powers will undertake the final solution of pending difficulties.

Page 2.

Friends of S. P. Avery have presented him with a medal in commemoration of his seventy-fifth birthday.

The report on the Globe Savings Bank of Chicago was held back for two months by Bank Examiner Hayden, and more indictments are expected.

The body of William D. Howland, Treasurer of the Howland Mills, the New Bedford Manufacturing Company, and the Rotch Spinning Company of New Bedford, Mass., was found in the water near one of the docks in that city.

The Government dry dock at Port Orchard is to be abandoned, owing to the soft ground under it. This explains why the battleship Oregon could not be repaired there.

Page 3.

The cruiser Raleigh started for Europe to join the squadron in the Mediterranean Sea, under Rear Admiral Selfridge.

A Jersey City sleep walker, aged seventy, fell from a second story, and was not awakened. He continued his rambles.

An unknown person in Jersey City has repeatedly tampered with the electric light wires. In each case lives were endangered.

Miss Frances E. Willard, at the meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this State, spoke severely of the vote in the Senate against the arbitration treaty.

The first caisson intended for use in the construction of the new bridge over the East River has been completed. Its launching in a few days is to be celebrated.

Judge Lippincott of Jersey City told the Hudson County Grand Jury yesterday that gambling was being carried on at Little Monte Carlo, and said he wanted it suppressed.

The Standing Committee of the diocese yesterday withheld permission for the consolidation of the churches of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's and of St. Stephen's and Transfiguration Chapel.

Gov. Wolcott, after an investigation, recommended the removal of Gen. Martin, Chairman of the Boston Board of Police Commissioners. The Executive Council refused to accept the recommendation of dismissal.

District Attorney Olcott, as the representative of the West End Association, attacked Col. Waring before the Board of Estimate and accused him of levying moral blackmail to secure the erection of a stable on West Eighty-ninth Street.

At a ladies' meeting of the Baptist Social Union strong addresses in favor of non-partisanship in the politics of Greater New York were made by R. Fulton Cutting and John E. Milholland. John Sabine Smith expressed himself as opposed to it.

Page 4.

There were many scratches at Aqueduct, trainers wishing to get their charges in good condition for the opening of Morris Park.

The season's shooting at Creedmoor was begun by the First Signal Corps. Twenty-six out of thirty-six men qualified as marksmen.

A few of the horses entered for the Metropolitan Handicap, which is to open the season at Morris Park, were exercised and showed good speed.

"Cy" Seymour succeeded in tieing the score of the New York team with that of Brooklyn. It was a lucky thing, for victory seemed assured to the visitors.

The recommendation of the Board of Consuls that all New York City members in the League of American Wheelmen hold joint membership in the local consulate will, it is understood, be adopted.

Page 5.

Gov. Black at Albany listened to the arguments presented by Carl Schurz and others against the Civil Service bill, now awaiting the Governor's signature.

It was discovered in the Secretary of State's office yesterday that Mayor Wurster's signature of approval of the Greater New York Charter bill was unaccountably missing. It is necessary as a part of the records, and the Mayor's affidavit that he signed the bill is necessary.

Page 9.

A searching inquiry will be made into the causes of the Paris fire. More than 150 bodies have now been found, and some of those rescued have died of their injuries.

Page 10.

Bishop Potter, who will sail for Europe to-morrow, has several engagements and invitations to speak in England in June and July.

Page 12.

Commuters using the Central Railroad of New Jersey met and formulated a series of concessions which they will ask the road to make to them.

A report of the work of the Archaeological School in Rome was read at the meeting of its Managing Committee, and the prospects for a prosperous year were said to be excellent.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the question of a new home for the Chamber was brought to a head by a decision to appoint a committee of seven to take charge of the matter. Officers for the year were elected.

Police Inspector McLaughlin was restored to duty after more than two years' suspension, and was assigned by Chief Conlin to take charge of the Fifth Inspection District. He reported at Headquarters and his badge was returned to him.

Erastus F. Mead, Warden of the Blackwell's Island Workhouse, and brother-in-law of Commissioner of Correction Wright, died in his office of kidney trouble. He was once a banker, and wealthy, but lost his fortune in speculation.

The change in the rapid transit situation caused by the signing of the new charter led to a conference of the Commissioners and property owners on the Boulevard, at which haste in securing consents was urged. The property owners will soon hold a meeting for this purpose at the commission's office.

Trinity Church was again thronged at the services of the fifth day of its bi-centennial celebration. The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, in speaking of Trinity's endowments, said they were prized, not that she might live in luxurious ease, but that her hands might be free to do their proper work.

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MRS. MEYER'S BURGLAR.

He Was Found Under the Bed and Severely Beaten by the Woman and Later Arrested.

That the way of the transgressor is hard was impressed upon John Ryan of 345 East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday. He met Mrs. Rosa Meyer in her flat at 1,328 First Avenue. He had been engaged in robbing the place when she came in, and it was his experience with her which has converted him.

Mrs. Meyer lives on the second floor of the house. She went out shopping in the afternoon, and was fatigued when she returned home. It was astonishment she felt, however, when she turned the key and entered her flat, which she had left so spick and span. Drawers were overturned, and her possessions were strewn all over the floor. In the corner was a bundle, tied with a piece of her new clothes line, all ready for removal. The burglar had exercised discrimination. The bundle contained about everything of value she possessed.

Then she began to reason the matter out, and concluded that there was a burglar in the place. Her first act, womanlike, was to feel under the bed. Her fingers came in contact with a bushy head.

"Come out of there, you thief!" she screamed, pulling with might and main at the fellow's hair, but the burglar would not come out for any consideration. Then Mrs. Meyer brought a thick stick into play, and he changed his mind and obeyed.

As soon as he rose to his feet Mrs. Meyer grabbed him by the collar. They wrestled about the room until the burglar broke loose and fled, with Mrs. Meyer close at his heels. The door was open and the thief darted into the street and started on a run down the avenue. Mrs. Meyer plucked up her skirts and gave chase.

Mrs. Meyer is fleet of foot, and she rapidly overhauled the fleeing thief. At Seventy-first Street she overtook him, and then there was another struggle until a horse car came along, on which was Policeman Newitt of the East Fifty-first Street Station. He saw the trouble and jumped off to see what it was all about. He arrested Ryan and took him to the station house, where he was locked up, still sore from the pounding Mrs. Meyer had given him.

CALLS MUST BE LIMITED.

Women Students to be Visited Only by Men with Cards of Permission.

CHICAGO, May 6.—President Henry Wade Rogers of the Northwestern University issued an order last evening that no young man in future should be allowed to visit a woman student unless he had a card of permission from the Faculty. The action was taken, it is said, because certain of the girl students disobeyed the Faculty rules about dismissing their callers at 10 o'clock, and for the purpose of checking what Dr. Rogers terms "the excessive social gaiety at Northwestern."

"The women and young men are exceedingly angry over the order, and are holding hourly meetings to devise ways and means to evade it. It is presumed that a certain number of tickets will be issued to each student at the beginning of each term. When he has used them up he will have to stop calling."

ACCUSED OF HERESY.

Bishop Sessum of Louisiana the Object of Many Charges.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Bishop Sessum, the head of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisiana, is accused of heresy by no less than fifty local ministers, and religious circles in the State are greatly excited over the charges. At a meeting to-day, the charges were formulated and signed by seventeen Methodist clergymen, fifteen Presbyterians, three Baptists, and twelve belonging to Evangelican denominations.

The matter upon which the charges are based was contained in a sermon preached by the Bishop recently. The leading counts are that he denied the divinity of Christ and reduced the worship of the Divine Being to a mere fetich; that he denied the fall of man from primitive holiness, and expressly denied the redemption of the human race by His blood, saying that His sacrifice was merely to be used as the influence of a good example; the open disavowal of any judicial process against sinners, and the denial of a belief in future punishment.

The first attack was made by Dr. Waters in his own church. Other Episcopal ministers have expressed their loyalty to the Bishop, while disavowing sympathy with his views.

DID SHE STARVE TO DEATH?

A Belief that Mrs. Theodore Lemke Died from Want of Food.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 6.—Mrs. Theodore Lemke of 13 Chestnut Street, Montclair, died yesterday, without medical attendance, and it is alleged that the woman deliberately starved herself to death. For the last two weeks, it is alleged, she had refused to touch a morsel of food. Mrs. Lemke's husband is engaged in business in New York. It is believed the woman was not in her right mind.

Some weeks ago, it is said, the woman became imbued with the idea that her husband was not giving her enough money, and she made matters so unpleasant for him that he only visited his home once a week. At the same time, he placed his two children by his first wife out to board. For the last two weeks Mrs. Lemke remained locked in the house, and when provisions were left by the grocer or butcher she would burn them in the stove. She refused to admit any of the neighbors into the house.

A few days ago a Mrs. Ziegler of this city, a friend of Mrs. Lemke, called at the house. She got no answer to repeated knocks, but finally managed to enter the cellar. The inside cellar door was locked, and Mrs. Ziegler hammered on the cellar door and called Mrs. Lemke's name. Finally the door opened, and Mrs. Ziegler found her friend so weak she could scarcely stand. Mrs. Ziegler prepared some food for her, but the latter would not touch it. Mrs. Ziegler sent for Dr. Francis, but Mrs. Lemke refused to see him. The woman, it is said, would not go to bed, and insisted upon lying on the floor day and night.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Ziegler succeeded in inducing the woman to lie down on the bed, but in a few minutes she returned to the floor, saying: "Let me alone, I want to die." Shortly after 2 o'clock she died.

A Debtor Who Is Missing.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., May 6.—S. Robinson March, a prominent contractor and ex-Burgess of this place, is missing. Judgments for about $12,000 were entered against him to-day, and there are other outstanding obligations which, it is estimated, will carry his liabilities to $30,000. March left here Monday and his whereabouts is a mystery.

Saw Her Boy Drown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 6.—Sammie Lane, aged seven years, was drowned in Black River this afternoon. He was bathing his feet at the waterside, when he slipped in and was carried down stream by the current. His mother heard his screams and arrived in time to see the boy drown.

Laurel House, Lakewood, open till June 1st. Waumbek and cottages, White Mts., opens June 15.—Adv.

POWERS WILL STEP IN

Collective Note to be Addressed to Turkey and Greece for a Cessation of Hostilities.

TURKS REACH PHARSALOS AND SMOLENSKI IS IN RETREAT.

Troops to be Landed in Athens to Protect the Greek Dynasty—Volo Abandoned in the Face of Overwhelming Numbers.

ATHENS, May 6.—A collective note will be handed to the Greek and Turkish Governments this evening or to-morrow, calling upon them to cease hostilities, on the distinct assurance that the powers will undertake the final solution of pending difficulties.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, whose schooner was detained by the Greek fleet on the assumption that papers found on board of her, after his interviews with the Turks, were of a compromising character, arrived here to-night. He was met at Piraeus by M. Ralli, the Premier, who conducted him to the British Legation and requested Mr. Egerton, the British Minister, not to allow him to leave the legation before quitting Athens, in order to prevent a demonstration.

It has been decided to send Col. Vassos to Thessaly, and Col. Stratos, with a new general staff, will replace Col. Manos in Epirus. Major Constantinides will be sent to Domokos.

Two transport vessels have been sent to Volo to remove the few remaining inhabitants. The ammunition, stores, and food supplies have already been taken to Stylis.

It is rumored that the few wounded Greek soldiers who were left at Pharsalos have been butchered by the Turks.

The retreat from Pharsalos began at 3 o'clock this morning, and the occupation of the new position at Domokos was finished at 10 o'clock. The Greeks buried their dead, and conveyed eighty-eight wounded, including five officers, to Lamia.

Gen. Smolenski wired to Athens for instructions, and the Government advised him to retreat. He remained at Velestino all night, and was attacked by the Turks at 6 o'clock the next morning. Hard fighting continued until late in the afternoon, when the fire ceased, and Gen. Smolenski retired to Halmyros, where he took up new positions.

Gen. Smolenski is retreating slowly and in orderly fashion to Halmyros; and Volo has been almost completely evacuated.

The forces under Constantin reached Domokos unmolested and have not been attacked to-day. It appears that the great massing of Turkish troops and their movements led to a suspicion that an attempt was being projected to surround Pharsalos. A council of war was held in the Greek camp, and it was decided to retire to Domokos, which was reached this morning at dawn.

The Greeks promptly occupied strong positions on the mountain range overlooking Domokos.

During Wednesday night the Turks continued to execute movements with a view of outflanking Pharsalos, and only discovered at daybreak this morning that the Greek army had retired.

Turks Occupy Pharsalos.

The Turkish forces under Edhem Pasha has occupied Pharsalos.

Fighting is proceeding between the Turkish and Greek forces at Velestino. It is presumed that the Turks, noticing Gen. Smolenski was preparing to retreat, attacked him with force. The Turks have burned two villages.

Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly, sent the following dispatch to the Minister of War this morning:

"The imperial army, while marching to Pharsalos, met the enemy in the villages of Soubathi, Souledji, Turcomanli, and Lamia. After a severe engagement lasting fifteen hours we dislodged them from their positions, and advanced to Pharsalos, which the imperial army has just victoriously occupied."

POWERS TO SAVE KING GEORGE

Troops Will Be Landed in Athens to Protect the Dynasty as Greece Declines Mediation.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Berlin says it is reported there that the powers have decided to land troops at Athens to protect the dynasty, Greece having declined the proffered mediation and Turkey being willing to negotiate on easy terms if Crete is evacuated by the Greeks.

FIGHTING BEFORE THE RETREAT.

The Turks Greatly Outnumber the Greeks at Pharsalos.

LONDON, May 6.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with the Turkish forces at Pharsalos, describing the battle which led to the abandonment of Pharsalos by the Greeks, says:

"Wednesday's battle was most sublime, as a spectacle, and the most decisive of the entire war. It was not intended at the beginning that he fight should be a regular pitched engagement, but on the arrival of Edhem Pasha at the outposts a furious firing began.

"The Greeks' advance line consisted of two brigades and their reserve of two half-brigades—altogether about 20,000 men. As against these there were 50,000 Turks.

"The artillery began the engagement, the Greek practice being much better than usual, but after about two hours they began to retire across the river.

"The Turks had formed in a semicircle of thundering batteries and cracking battalions. The division on the extreme right tried to cut off the retreat to Domokos, while the remainder of the force flung itself upon Pharsalos.

"Before 5 o'clock the last village north of the river had been taken. Then the village of Vasili and the entrenchments near the river were stormed, with considerable loss to the Turks, and the battle ceased at nightfall, the flanking division having established itself behind the Greeks and cut off the best line of retreat to Athens."

TURKS DESTROY VILLAGES.

Priest and an Entire Family Massacred in Thessaly.

LARISSA, May 6.—A dispatch from Pharsalos, dated 11 A. M. to-day, says that the Turks cannonaded and destroyed the village of Ordskoni, which is about two hours' march north of Pharsalos. The Crown Prince having ordered the entire army to draw up in line of battle, the Greeks advanced. Owing to the superiority of weight the Turkish cannon inflicted heavy losses upon the Greeks, especially near the station.

The Turks continued to advance until they came into close quarters, and then the Crown Prince decided to retire to more commanding positions. All the ammunition and supplies have been transported to Domokos, on the heights of which the Greek batteries are prepared for action. The Turks have burned the village of Tatari, and they have massacred a priest and an entire family in the village of Dioskani."

ITALIAN SOCIALIST IN HIDING.

Arrested for Inciting Anti-Royalist Uprisings in Athens.

ROME, May 6.—A dispatch from Athens to-day announces that Señor Cipriani, the Italian Socialist leader, who headed the first detachment of Italian Volunteers which crossed the Greek frontier into Macedonia, and who subsequently disbanded his followers in disgust and returned to Athens, has been arrested at the Greek capital for inciting the recent demonstrations against the royal family.

Cipriani, however, was rescued by a mob from the hands of the police, and is now in hiding.

SIR ELLIS A. BARTLETT'S ARREST.

Laughter in the Commons Over a Member's Detention.

LONDON, May 6.—Considerable laughter greeted the questions put to Mr. Curzon by William Field, Parnellite, Member for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, regarding the capture, on board a schooner at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonica, of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Member of Parliament for the Eccleasll Division of Sheffield. Sir Ellis fell into the hands of the Greek squadron, and, with his vessel, was sent to the Piraeus for examination as a suspicious character.

Mr. Curzon, in reply, said that he was sure that Sir Ellis was in no personal danger; but he could not say whether the capture of the Honorable Member could be regarded as a breech of international courtesy. In any case, he added, it was not likely the Honorable Member would be regarded as contraband of war. He had been taken to Athens, Mr. Curzon explained, and had been placed at the disposal of her Majesty's Legation there.

GRUMBKOFF PASHA TALKS.

German Officer Praises the Efficiency of the Turkish Troops.

BERLIN, May 6.—In an interview with Grumbkoff Pasha, the German officer who reorganized the Turkish artillery and who entered Larissa at the head of the Turkish troops, Grumbkoff Pasha dwells upon the splendid conduct of the Turks, and says the capture of Larissa did not cost them a single man.

The German officer says the works constructed by the Greek engineers of Larissa are deserving of all praise, and he fails to understand why they were abandoned. The Turkish army, in the field, he remarks, is one of the finest Turkey ever possessed, and he says no praise is too great for both soldiers and officers.

In regard to the Greeks, the German officer asserts that both officers and men were seized with panic and that great numbers of Greeks, in the face of the enemy, stripped themselves of their uniforms, donned civilian clothing, and beseeched the Turks to spare their lives. Grumbkoff Pasha says the Turks treated all their prisoners and wounded with the greatest care.

Cretans Ready to Fight for Greece.

ATHENS, May 6.—A dispatch from the Island of Cerigo says that 5,000 Cretans are ready to land in Greece, for active service against the Turks, and ask for means of transportation.

CHEMICALLY MADE STEEL.

A New Invention to be Placed on the Market.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6.—J. B. Hastings, a brother of Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania; G. C. Koplin, and James Boals of Bellaire are in the city at the invitation of the Manufacturers' Committee of the Board of Trade, with an exhibit of steel billets made by a new chemical process from scraps and pig iron. The inventor of the process claims to be able to make steel of the very highest grade.

It is the purpose of the Hastings brothers to try to organize a stock company, with a capital stock of $25,000, to start a plant in this city.

LONGSTREET TO HAVE AN OFFICE

Will Succeed Wade Hampton as Commissioner of Railroads.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 6.—Gen. Longstreet returned from Washington to-day, where he had been to see President McKinley regarding an appointment on the Railway Commission.

The General stated this evening that the President had virtually promised to appoint him to the place formerly filled by Gen. Wade Hampton, whose term expired six months ago, and that he would be appointed in the near future. President McKinley has delayed removing Gen. Hampton on account of his illness.

Gen. Longstreet is nearly eighty years of age, and is in straitened circumstances.

KILLED BY A DISLODGED BRICK.

Fatal Accident to a Denver Woman at a New Building.

DENVER, Col., May 6.—While passing under the shadow of the McMurtrie Building at Sixteenth Street and Broadway this morning at 9 o'clock, Miss May Bailey was struck by a brick which fell accidentally from the eighth story of the uncompleted structure, a distance of 125 feet, and was so badly injured that she died three-quarters of an hour later.

The unfortunate lady was on her way down town, and had just turned the corner of the building into the street, when some workmen removing a scaffold on the top of the building dislodged the brick which fell. The brick struck her fairly on top of the head, the end leaving its full imprint on top of the sailor hat she was wearing. Her skull was almost split in two. Miss Bailey recently came here from Philadelphia.

BIG INSURANCE SUITS.

The Mutual Life of New York to Fight the Pfeifer Claims.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 6.—The payment of $175,000 insurance on the life of Charles Pfeifer, late of Allegheny, will be contested by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Attorneys Chantler, McGill, and Cunningham to-day entered suit against the insurance company in behalf of Miss Ora E. Pfeifer, eldest daughter of the deceased. Other suits are to be entered later in behalf of the six other beneficiaries, Charles and Harry, Myrtle, Edna, Nellie, and Mary Pfeifer. Each of the children is named in the policies of Charles Pfeifer for $25,000, making an aggregate of $175,000.

William Allen Brown, Pittsburg manager of the Mutual Life, said to-day that the company would contest the payment of the Pfeifer policies on the ground that there was fraudulent intent in the procurement of the policies. He said: "I do not believe our company will make any attempt to prove that Pfeifer died by his own hand with suicidal intent, although that phase of the case will likely come up during the trial. It is the intention of the company to attack the financial standing of Mr. Pfeifer at the time he procured the policies in our company. We believe that he was not able to pay his premiums, and that he made false representations to us at the time the policies were issued."

Made a Judge in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., May 6.—Gov. Powers has appointed Albert R. Savage of Auburn to a seat on the Supreme Court bench. Judge Savage has served numerous terms in both branches of the Legislature. He is regarded as one of the State authorities on law of municipalities. He is forty-nine years old.

Boy Gets $10,000 for a Leg.

PATERSON, N. J., May 6.—Robert Murray, a little boy, was this afternoon awarded a verdict of $10,000 against the Paterson Street Railroad Company for the loss of a leg through being run over by one of the electric cars of the company.

M'KINLEY AND THE TARIFF

It Is Asserted the President Is Dissatisfied with the Senate Bill, and Expects Changes.

CRITICISM OF MR. ALLISON

The New Sugar Schedule Is Said to be Disapproved at the White House as Well as in the Lower Branch of Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—President McKinley, according to good authority, cherishes the belief entertained by the Ways and Means Committee that the Senate Tariff bill will be amended greatly before it becomes law. Mr. Dingley visited the President to-day and had a long talk with him, and since then a number of Republican members of the House have talked with more positiveness than ever about the inadmissibility of the Senate bill in many particulars.

Senator Allison has come in for harsh criticism of some remarks attributed to him, in which, it is said, he expressed the opinion that the Senate bill would produce a surplus. Republicans are asking how they will be able, if they admit the bill is to produce a surplus, to justify the imposition of new internal revenue taxes and the reduction of import duties. Mr. Allison's assertion, too, that the sugar schedule, on analysis, will prove to be no more advantageous to the trust than the schedule of the Dingley bill, is not accepted by Mr. Dingley or any member of the Ways and Means Committee.

It is learned that the President was not consulted at any time by the members of the Finance Committee while they were making up their bill, while he was repeatedly informed of the progress of the bill in the House. The members of the Ways and Means Committee assume that as the President was satisfied with the Dingley bill sugar schedule, he cannot approve the Senate's course in giving what the House believes to be more advantageous rates to the Sugar Trust.

SHARRETTS ON THE TARIFF BILL.

His Opinion Is that the Measure Will Yield Sufficient Revenue.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—T. S. Sharretts, President of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York, who has been summoned to Washington to advise the Senate Committee on Finance in relation to the Tariff bill, was asked to-day for an opinion in regard to the merits of the amended bill as a revenue producer, and in reply said:

"In my opinion the bill will produce sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the Government. The duty on tea will aggregate at least $10,000,000, while the increase provided for by the tax on beer will amount to from $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 more. The increased duty on sugar will result in a material gain to the volume of revenue over that produced by the act of 1894. Indeed, this increase alone would be almost sufficient if times were prosperous to produce the additional revenue necessary to support the Government, as the deficiency under that act was due largely to the depressed conditions. I estimate the increase of the duty on sugar over that of the Wilson law to amount on the average to about 35 per cent. I do not believe that the increased rate will materially affect the volume of importations.

"There will also be a large addition from wool. I think the increase from this source will exceed the possible decrease from the manufactures of wood due to the rates being prohibitive on the lower grades of woolen mixed goods. The cotton schedule shows very little change from the Wilson law, and the same may be said of the metal, flax, and sundries schedules. The increased revenue on the articles included in these schedules would not exceed $5,000,000.

"I think there will be a falling off on tobacco, for the reason that, while the rates are the same as those of the Wilson bill, there is a limitation on leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers contained in filler bales, which will necessarily work a reduction in the revenues from this source. This change reduces the percentage from 15 to 5 per cent. This reduction will result in causing a very large proportion of Havana tobacco, which will be legitimately imported for filler purposes, to be classified for duty at wrapper rates, and this will necessitate its being shipped out of the country."

DUTIES ON CHINA.

Importers Surprised and Disturbed by the Change from Ad Valorem to Specific.

New York importers of earthenware and glassware were greatly surprised at, and are much disturbed by, the radical changes from the Dingley bill made in the Tariff bill reported to the Senate Tuesday by the Finance Committee.

The head of the firm of M. Kirchberger & Co., 45 Warren Street, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The bill has taken us here by surprise as far as our schedule is concerned. We realized from the start that the pressure exerted from East Liverpool, near Canton, Ohio, meant trouble for us. But we had succeeded in convincing the Ways and Means Committee and, as we thought, the Finance Committee that specific duties on china and earthenware were simply a ruse to collect an exorbitant tax without expressing it in percentages. We are informed by good authority that the schedule of the Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee on Tuesday morning called for 50 and 60 per cent. ad valorem duties, and in the afternoon the specific duties were substituted.

"We shall endeavor to demonstrate to the friends and to the enemies of this bill what they have done; how this duty applies to the necessary commodities, and that its real purpose is to prohibit the importation of cheap china and earthenware and to deliver the consumer into the hands of the influential potters of Ohio and New Jersey. After we have done this we can only await developments."

The head of a large firm in Sixth Avenue said of the provisions of the Senate bill:

"It is one of those sneaking, pickpocket ways of robbing the public without letting the public know what is going on. Under the guise of protection it is designed to take from the consumer covertly more than they would dare to take openly. It is a scheme to tax the poor man's goods higher than those of the rich man, by the imposition of a specific duty—a duty by weight. The poor man's goods are heavier and this specific duty on such goods amounts in some lines to 100 per cent. ad valorem and in others to 85 per cent., while the highest duties on the finer and lighter lines, the rich man's goods, amount to 65 per cent."

To Stop Sunday Ball Playing.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 6.—The Conference Committee on Crimes and Punishments agreed to-day to recommend the adoption by both Houses of the Senate amendment prohibiting the playing of baseball or football on Sunday under penalty of a fine of from $1 to $5 for each person violating.

Betrayed by His Angry Wife.

PINEVILLE, Ky., May 6.—Worthington Brock, who for seventeen years has evaded justice for the murder of Lewis Overton in Leslie County, has been betrayed by his wife. Brock fled from Leslie County in 1880, and went to Fayette County, Tenn., where he prospered. He recently had a quarrel with his wife, who in her passion wrote to the Leslie County authorities, and an officer was at once sent to arrest Brock, who passed through this city on his way to Hyden.

Poland Spring House, Me., opens June 1. Engagements, call or addr. 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE RENEWED.

The Compact to Continue for Another Six Years—Germany Kept Italy in the Ranks.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rome says that the pact of the powers constituting the Triple Alliance was renewed yesterday for a period of six years.

The right to withdraw, under the terms of the original agreement, expired on May 6, and Germany has succeeded in persuading Italy not to exercise the right of withdrawal.

LIFE LOST SAVING CHICKENS.

Mrs. Ellen Campen, Seventy Years Old, Instantly Killed by a Train.

AUBURN, May 6.—Mrs. Ellen Campen, seventy years old, was struck by a New York Central passenger train this afternoon a mile east of the Aurelius Station and instantly killed.

She was driving her chickens off the track and did not hear the approaching train.

LIVE LIZARD IN HIS STOMACH.

Caused the Death of Fritz Christman of Hudson, N. Y.—Swallowed Two Years Ago.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 6.—Fritz Christman, a farmer, sixty years of age, residing at Harlemville, Columbia County, swallowed a small lizard while drinking at a spring two years ago.

All efforts to dislodge it proved futile. He died on Monday last. It was found that in the two years the lizard had grown to the length of ten inches.

MINISTER McKENZIE RESIGNS.

His Health Improving, but He Feels Unable to Return to Peru.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., May 6.—James A. McKenzie, Minister to Peru, who is now visiting the family of his son-in-law, Col. Hubert Potter, to-day forwarded his resignation to Washington.

Mr. McKenzie's health is being slowly restored, but he feels unable to go back to Peru to finish out his term.

INJURED BY A FALLING BULLET.

Queer Accident to a Colorado Man Who Fired into the Air.

DENVER, Colo., May 6.—Thomas Jamison was brought here to-day from Cripple Creek dying from the effect of a remarkable accident. Yesterday Jamison fired his revolver into the air and then remained perfectly still examining the weapon. The ball fell, cutting his cheek wide open. It plowed into his side, breaking three ribs, and lodged deep in the abdomen.

He was immediately brought to this city suffering terribly from the accumulation of blood in the stomach. An operation by the physicians relieved this, and also removed the bullet, but it is doubtful if the man can recover.

VOYAGE IN AN AIRSHIP.

Undertaken by Prof. Barnard at Nashville Exhibition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6.—To-day at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition grounds, Prof. Arthur Barnard, physical instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association of Nashville, began a journey in an airship constructed by himself.

The officials of the exposition and the people attending the exposition witnessed the ascent of the aerial voyager. The ship moved off in perfect order, and passed out of sight in a few minutes.

Prof. Barnard promised to sail against the wind, rising into the air and he did so. The airship will be continued in use at the exposition. Prof. Barnard said he would land at the starting point. The airship is 46 feet long and 20 feet in diameter.

WORK FOR THE STARVING.

An Excited Women's Meeting Held in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union had an excited noonday session at Willard Hall. It was the address of Mrs. U. K. Bruun of the Hope Mission which precipitated the wave of surprise and astonishment.

"We ought to have practical action in the W. C. T. U.," declared Mrs. Bruun. "What is it which gains for the Salvation Army the money and approbation which enable it to keep on its work? It is because the army gives work and employment to a great many of the people who come for assistance and offers them meals or some clothes, or does something for them in a material way.

"It is not the right thing to do when destitute persons who may perhaps be actually starving, apply to us for help to tell them to 'trust to the Lord,'" she said. "The sentiment is all right, but we ought to have something practical."

And then the speaker went on to state that in her opinion the W. C. T. U. ought to make a contract with the city whereby the association could have a certain number of streets to clean. This, she said, would offer a solution to the problem, because all the people who applied for charity could then be made to work for their money and work could always be had in plenty.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high over the lake regions, and generally in the central valleys and Atlantic States, also on the Pacific coast. A trough of low pressure extends from Alberta to Arizona, with a storm central north of Montana. The barometer has risen in the Atlantic States and on the North Pacific coast; it has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and throughout the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is higher in the Ohio Valley and the Atlantic States; it is cooler in New England, the upper lake region, and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. Occasional showers have occurred near the Middle Atlantic coast and in the West Gulf States, also in the lake regions and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau.

Showers are indicated in the lake regions and the West Gulf States, and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau for Friday. The temperature will be slightly warmer in the Atlantic States, and cooler in the Upper Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	59	58	59
6 A. M.	54	57	59
9 A. M.	56	63	64
12 M.	60	68	69
4 P. M.	57	73	73
6 P. M.	52	73	71
9 P. M.	50	54	58
12 P. M.	48	54	57

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63¾
Weather Bureau	65
Corresponding date 1896	54
Corresponding date for last 20 years	56

FIREMEN FACED DEATH

One was Killed and Nearly Fifty of His Companions were Overcome by Smoke.

HEROIC ATTEMPTS MADE TO RESCUE AN IMPERILLED MAN.

Stubborn Fire in the Cellar of a Chambers Street Building which Was Filled with Twine and Paper—Men Fell Unconscious on Every Side—Cause of the Fire Unknown.

One fireman was suffocated last night and nearly fifty of his comrades were more or less seriously affected by smoke in attempting to effect his rescue from the cellar of a burning building in Chambers Street.

For nearly an hour fireman after fireman volunteered to go down into the poisonous smoke-laden cellar, and almost fought with each other for an opportunity to try and save him.

Even after knowledge of the deadly character of the smoke borne in on them, by the number of men they had seen carried away unconscious from the vicinity of the small entranceway, belching out its deadly fumes, must have convinced them that their companion could not be living, they pressed forward, insisting on their right to do for him what they knew, if living, he would have done for any one of them.

When half conscious from their efforts they were pulled by the rope that had lowered them, again to the level of the sidewalk, they cried and cursed and begged for yet another moment's grace.

The dead man was:

JOHN G. REINHARDT, Engine Company No. 7.

Those of the men who tried to rescue him and who were sufficiently affected to necessitate their removal to the hospital were:

ROBERT WALKER, Truck No. 6.
WILLIAM McCABE, Engine Co. 27.
JOHN DAVEN, Engine Co. 27.
JOHN HIGGINS, Truck No. 6.
Lieut. SAMUEL BANTA, Engine Co. 27.
THOMAS BRODY, Engine Company 4.
JOHN DOUGHERTY, Engine Company 4.
EDWARD GALLAGHER, Engine Company 4.
CHARLES W. KRUGER, Chief of First Battalion.
HENRY REICHERT, Truck No. 1.
GEORGE J. WUNDER, Truck No. 6.
STEVEN SULLIVAN, Engine Company 29.
LOUIS F. BOETNER, Truck No. 7.
JACOB W. ECKER, Engine Company 27.
JAMES FITZPATRICK, Engine Company 29.
EDWARD O'CONNOR, Engine Company 29.
LOUIS HORICK, Engine Company 27.
MARTIN KEELEY, Engine Company 7.
LOUIS AMMERMULLER, Fire Patrol No. 1.
WILLIAM CLARK, Truck No. 10.
CHARLES DEMAREST, Engine Company No. 6.
TIMOTHY DONOVAN, Engine Company No. 6.

Some of the men were sufficiently recovered in a few hours to be removed to their homes. One or two were able to walk from

of those who made the attempt, would include the names of every fireman at the fire. Daniel O'Connell of Hook and Ladder No. 1, and John F. Higgins of Hook and Ladder No. 8, reached the prostrate form and got a rope around him, but just as his head was lifted above the sidewalk level the hitch slipped, and the cheer that had started was cut short by a general groan.

At last John Murphy of Hook and Ladder No. 1 succeeded in making a line fast, and Reinhardt was drawn to the surface. There was no cheering. He had been more than half an hour without air, and no one hoped that more than his dead body had been saved.

He was carried to the middle of the street. A space was speedily cleared, and in the light of the engine's fire four doctors examined him. One fancied he saw signs of life, and an ambulance rushed the helpless form to the Hudson Street Hospital, where more than a score of those who had attempted his rescue had preceded him. There the doctors worked over him for an hour before they gave up hope and pronounced him dead.

Reinhardt was thirty years old. He was married on last Easter Sunday to a Brooklyn girl. He lived at 435 East Sixth Street.

More Ambulances Called.

By the time Reinhardt's body had been taken from the cellar more than two hours had elapsed since the first alarm was given, and no flame had been seen. Only the smoke. The single ambulance from Hudson Street Hospital was early found inadequate, and Capt. Cross, who was on hand with the reserves from the Leonard, Church, and Elizabeth Street Police Stations, sent on a hurry call for ambulances.

Superintendent Murphy arrived with three ambulances and six doctors from Bellevue, and two ambulances came from the New York and St. Vincent's Hospitals. All the doctors were kept busy for some time. Nearly every fireman who inhaled the deadly smoke was for a greater or less time under their care during the five hours' fight with the fire.

The older firemen declared ammonia or some other chemical was burning, but Mr. Gair said there was nothing but paper and twine in the cellar. Mr. Wills's ice-making machinery is situated in the building, 143 Reade Street, and is connected only with the storage warehouses by the pipes which convey the cold brine to the storage chambers.

Whatever caused the smoke, it was deadly, and the fire was the most obstinate, police and firemen declared, they had ever handled.

Fire Makes Its Appearance.

It was past 11 o'clock before a ruddy glare was seen through the brown-out walling of the third-story window showed that the smoldering paper had burst into flame and that the fire had subtly crept up the interior wood lining of the store to the storage rooms above. Almost simultaneously a sheet of flame illuminating the sky told that the roof was afire. Half a dozen hose pipes were soon bearing on the flames from the adjoining roofs. The heavy fire walls dividing 161 from 163 helped the firemen confine the fire to the building in which it started. At 12:30 o'clock one of the big storage tanks exploded with a roar, sending a shower of sparks aloft and driving the firemen on the roof to shelter. No one was hurt.

All through the fight with the smoke and flames the firemen had been hindered by the difficulty of obtaining entrance to the burning building. The smoke in the front was for a time an insurmountable obstacle, and the Reade Street entrance to the cellar by way was blocked by two heavy disabled engines that formerly worked the freezing pumps for Wills Brothers. The walled-up windows defied their axes, and water seemed to have little or no effect on the flames.

Within twenty minutes from the time the first alarm was given every engine west of Park Row and the Bowery and south of Spring Street was pumping water into the threatened building. There were Engines Nos. 29, 27, 7, 12, 4, 6, 31, 13, 20, 55, 30, 9, and 32, with the crews of the fireboats New Yorker and Zophar Mills, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 10, 8, and 6.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis was present, too, gazing with admiration at the firemen working at the first really big fire they have had to contend with since he was appointed to the department.

The police had hard work restraining the volunteers who crowded about offering assistance as soon as the news had spread of the sufferings of the firemen. Proprietor Widey of the Cosmopolitan Hotel offered the ambulance corps the free use of his house, and told his bartenders that everything was free to the uniformed firemen, police, and surgeons.

It was 1:30 o'clock this morning when Chief Bonner declared the fire under control, and sent some of the engines and men back to their quarters.

The police estimate that the loss will exceed $500,000. The merchandise in storage in the care of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company is insured for $300,000, and Mr. Wills said it will be a total loss.

The stock of Mr. Gair is estimated at $25,000, and that, too is lost. The buildings which are owned by Mr. Gair will suffer at least to the extent of $30,000.

No estimate can be made of the damage to the storage companies' fixtures. Those in the building 163 Chambers Street will probably be totally destroyed. All the losses are covered by insurance.

UNKNOWN MAN BURNED.

Found Dead After a Small Fire in a Paint Store.

An unknown man was burned to death in a fire last night at 178 Essex Street. The fire started in the paint store of H. Fenerhigl, in the basement. There was a loud explosion, which aroused everybody in the neighborhood, including the twenty-four families that live in the building. Most of the tenants, finding the stairs and hallways filled with smoke, ran, half dressed, to the roof, from which they were all taken in safety.

When the flames had been extinguished with small loss the firemen found the body of a man on the floor. It was burned so as to be almost unrecognizable. None of the tenants of the building could identify him.

Police Capt. Titus learned that two strange men were seen hanging about the place during the evening. A few minutes before the explosion one man, dressed like a tramp, left the building and walked rapidly away. Although within hearing, he paid no attention to the explosion. It is believed that the two men effected an entrance to the place and started the fire. One either went to sleep or was locked in by his companion and so met his death.

The dead man was about thirty-five years old, was 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighed about 165 pounds. He was of light complexion, and was apparently a German. He was dressed in dark clothing of poor quality.

Fire in Desbrosses Street.

Fire occurred in the three-story brick building 12 and 14 Desbrosses Street last night and damaged the building and stock of the Philip Semmer Glass Company to the amount of $15,000.

Three Burned by a Lamp Explosion.

A lamp exploded in the apartments of John Morgan, a driver in the Street Cleaning Department, who lives at 419 West Fifty-third Street, at midnight last night. Mrs. Morgan, forty years old; her son, John, one year old, and her nephew, John Connolly, aged fifteen months, were burned about the face, arms, and legs in escaping. They were removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where it is said their injuries are not serious. The firemen quickly extinguished the fire in the rooms.

Fire in Hammerslough Brothers'.

Fire on the fourth floor of the eight-story building, 107 and 109 Bleecker Street, occupied by Hammerslough Brothers, manufacturers of clothing, caused $10,000 damage last evening. While crossing the car tracks on the street in front of the building Engine 20 wrenched off one rear wheel, while the tender to the same engine lost its two front wheels in the same way.

Fire in a Candy Factory.

A fire early yesterday morning caused damage to the amount of $75,000 to Albert Green's six-story candy manufactory, at South Fourth Street and Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg. The loss, which was fully covered by insurance, might have been less but for the inadequate supply of water in that neighborhood. Four alarms were sounded. Robert Stryker and Wallace Nichols of Salvage Corps No. 2 were overcome in the building by heat and smoke and were rescued with difficulty.

A New Line South from Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—The Star says: "A new railroad from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico, passing through Kansas City, is under way. The articles of incorporation have been signed by a number of capitalists in Kansas City and towns in Missouri and Kansas. The articles have been sent to New York City to be signed by the organizers there."

BIRMINGHAM FEELS A BOOM.

Directors and Officers Chosen by the Elyton Company—Favorable Business Reports.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 6.—The annual meeting of the Elyton Company which founded Birmingham was held here to-day. James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank of New York; Dr. H. J. Baldwin, W. M. Bolling of Montgomery, J. K. McDonald, and Alexander T. London of Birmingham were elected Directors, the number of which was reduced from seven to five.

The present board is the same as the old, with the exception of Major Bolling Hall of Montgomery, deceased, and Col. A. M. Shook, who was dropped.

The following officers were re-elected: President—M. McDonald; Secretary and Treasurer—L. P. Werl; General Counsel—A. F. London.

President McDonald submitted an annual report which showed a marked improvement in real estate sales since November, and especially within the last two months. The establishment of many new industries indicates a substantial business revival in Birmingham along solid lines.

DENIED BY MRS. FISKE.

The Actress Talks About the Route Arranged for Her.

A story published yesterday to the effect that Mrs. Fiske had canceled a route booked for her by the Hayman Syndicate called forth an emphatic denial from that actress yesterday.

"The statement," she said, "that I had canceled the route booked by the Hayman Syndicate because the route contained a number of one-night stands was without foundation. Al. Hayman, without authorization, and entirely upon his own responsibility, planned a route for me and submitted the route to my managers.

"There was not a single one-night stand in the route Mr. Hayman submitted. On the contrary, it was a most excellent route, and could not be improved upon, inasmuch as it necessitated nothing but long engagements in the chief theatres of the principal cities. This route, however, has not been accepted."

S. P. AVERY REMEMBERED.

Presented with a Medal on His Seventy-fifth Birthday.

The feature of the monthly meeting of the Groller Club last evening was the exhibition of a remarkably fine collection of some 600 medals, old and modern.

The members and guests of the club were most interested in studying the medal which was presented on Wednesday to Samuel P. Avery, President of the club, in honor of his seventy-fifth birthday. Mr. Avery really fell on March 18 last, but the medal, which was designed by Scharff, Director of the Mint in Vienna, did not arrive here until Sunday last.

The movement which led to this compliment to Mr. Avery was started last October by Prof. S. Oettinger. Seventy-five friends of Mr. Avery subscribed to the cost of the medal. A committee of these subscribers, of which Henry G. Marquand was Chairman and Charles Stewart Smith was Treasurer, and whose remaining members were Messrs. James A. Garland, William E. Dodge, John Bigelow, John S. Kennedy, Charles T. Cooke, H. O. Havemeyer, F. A. Castle, and S. Oettinger, had charge of all arrangements.

The medal is of gold. Its obverse side bears a portrait bust of Mr. Avery, and the reverse is a female figure representing art criticism seated in a library and studying the Venus de Milo, with appropriate symbols surrounding her. The medal was presented to Mr. Avery at his residence, 4 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. Marquand made the presentation speech, and Mr. Avery briefly replied.

A written address, handsomely illuminated, was signed by the following: Henry G. Marquand, Chairman; Charles Stewart Smith, J. A. Garland, W. E. Dodge, John Bigelow, John S. Kennedy, Charles T. Cook, H. O. Havemeyer, F. A. Castle, and S. Oettinger.

The gentlemen present were Messrs. Daniel F. Appleton, George F. Baker, George H. Baker, Fletcher H. Bangs, William Bispham, Richard Butler, Fred A. Castle, Thomas B. Clarke, William E. Dodge, William T. Evans, H. C. Fahnestock, Charles H. Foote, James A. Garland, Walter Gillies, Hiram Hitchcock, Daniel Huntington, Charles H. Isham, John S. Kennedy, George F. Kunz, Cyrus J. Lawrence, Howard Mansfield, Henry G. Marquand, D. O. Mills, G. C. Moore, Jr., S. Oettinger, Daniel Parish, Jr., James W. Pinchot, Horace Russell, Charles Stewart Smith, Russell Sturgis, Salem H. Wales, William Hayes Ward, and William R. Ware.

DEPEW TELLS A JURY STORY.

The Forman Asked for a Pass in Return for an Easy Verdict.

The Westchester Bar Association gave its first banquet last evening at the Murray Hill Hotel.

President Theodore H. Silkman, Surrogate of Westchester County, was toastmaster, and made the opening address in a case entitled on the programme "The Westchester County Bar Association vs. The New York Bar Association and the Brooklyn Bar Association." The President's address was in favor of the Westchester Association, and he was followed by Peter B. Olney and Albert G. McDonald, who respectively urged the claims of the New York and Brooklyn associations to distinction.

A portrait of Jackson O. Dykman, who went on the retired list a short time ago as Supreme Court Justice, but who was reappointed by Gov. Black to complete his term, was presented to the association in a speech by D. Wiley Travis of Peekskill. Judge Dykman thanked the members for the honor, and was followed by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, who referred to some incidents of his early practice in Westchester County.

"I remember quite distinctly one of the damage suits instituted against the New York Central by a man who was injured by a train while I was attorney for the road," said Dr. Depew. "The case was very clear, and I made up my mind that my company would have to pay something like $10,000 damages. The judgment was for $700. I felt quite proud of this until the foreman of the jury, who was a man I had had occasion to 'use' while in politics, came to me and told me how it happened. 'Well, Cha'ncey,' he said, 'them galoots was for making you fellers pay $15,000, but I made 'em compromise on $700, an' say, how would a five-year pass do?' That is how I came to know that trial by jury is the palladium of liberty," concluded Dr. Depew.

In the next case Mr. W. W. Goodrich represented the Grand Order of the Bench, (limited,) and Mr. Isaac N. Mills the Brother of the Bar.

The portrait of Judge Dykman will be hung in the Court House at White Plains.

Abandoned Three Small Children.

Patrolman Gillen found three cold and hungry children in the doorway of the tenement at 109 Sands Street, Brooklyn, about 8 o'clock last evening, and took them to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The eldest was six years, and the youngest eighteen months old. They are the children of John and Sarah Dooley, who lived up to a short time ago at 46 Pearl Street. The parents disappeared yesterday and abandoned their children.

To Succeed Congressman Holman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—The Democracy of the Fourth Congressional District, at a meeting at North Vernon to-day, expressed a wish for an early election of a Congressman to succeed the late Mr. Holman, but so far as the Republicans have spoken they favor a late election. Gov. Mount is awaiting further advices before deciding, but it is quite probable that he will postpone the election until Fall.

Found Dead in His Room.

C. F. Merris, sixty years old, a manufacturer of trusses on the second floor of 685 Broadway, was found dead in his living room in the rear of his factory last evening. It is believed that he died of heart disease on Wednesday night, as his place of business was not open yesterday.

Prof. Tiedeman Has Resigned.

Prof. Christopher G. Tiedeman, LL.D., has resigned his chair in the University Law School, Prof. Tiedeman was appointed in the Fall of 1891, when the law school was reorganized, under the leadership of the late Austin Abbott.

TAMMANY'S CAMPAIGN PLAN.

Will Be Outlined at To-night's Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Tammany will practically begin its municipal campaign to-night, when the General Committee will meet in the great hall of the Wigwam and listen to bitter denunciation of the Republican legislative policy.

Resolutions which will outline Tammany's plan of campaign, so far as the State issues are concerned, will be adopted and speeches will be made by Senator Grady, Senator Cantor, and James D. McClelland.

ANTI-PLATT MEN ANGRY.

They Have Become Aroused Over the Collectorship of the Port.

The anti-Platt Republicans of this city and State are stirred to action once more against the Senator. They say he is trying to induce President McKinley to appoint former Senator Titus Sheard of Herkimer County to the Collectorship of this port. They allege that the indorsement by the machine organization of George R. Biddle for the Collectorship was a blind, the object of which was to keep other candidates out of the field.

Mr. Sheard was for years Warner Miller's most trusted lieutenant. Last Summer he broke with Mr. Miller and turned Herkimer County over to the Platt people. For this act of treachery, as the anti-Platt men call it, they say he is now to receive his reward. Strong protests have been made to the President against the consideration of Mr. Sheard's name for the Collectorship.

THE FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.

Chipley Took the Lead in the Balloting Yesterday.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 6.—Chipley took the lead in the ballot for United States Senator to-day. His friends wanted another ballot after the regular daily one, but the Raney men joined the Call forces and effected an adjournment.

The result of the ballot was: Chipley, 36; Call, 35; Raney, 19; Hocker, 3; Burford, 1. Chipley was present, and asked to be passed when his name was called.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Session Devoted to the Reading of Papers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—The second day's session of the National Municipal League was devoted mainly to the reading of papers. Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University read a paper on the "Power of a Municipal Corporation." A paper entitled "The Exclusion of Partisan Politics from Municipal Affairs; the Democratic European Method" was read by Frank M. Loomis of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Loomis said that partisan politics was the bane of American municipalities to-day, and that as long as the evil continued just so long would it be impossible to secure municipal reform.

He showed how the party caucus was abused in municipal affairs, showed how Ward leaders and those who were in the game simply for the spoils were driving the decent element away from office, because the best class of citizens did not want to mix up in a scramble for office with the class of professional politicians found in municipal caucuses and elections. He showed how much simpler and how much more effective the methods of nomination in most of the cities of Continental Europe were, and pointed out that one great remedy for the evil was to have fewer city elective offices and to fill these by election and nominations from the people themselves, instead of by cut and dried tickets foisted upon the people by political leaders from the ranks of professional politicians.

In the absence of Prof. Leo S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania his paper upon "American Political Ideas and Institutions in Their Relation to the Conditions of City Life" was read by Prof. H. E. Bornn of Cleveland. The last paper on the programme was that of Dr. Edmund J. James of the University of Chicago, who read "Home Rule in American Cities."

The League will conclude its business session to-morrow morning and to-morrow night the annual banquet will be given at the Gault House.

BODY FOUND IN HOTEL RUINS.

Charles E. Ellis Killed in a Fire at Buffalo April 22.

BUFFALO, May 6.—April 22 the Hotel de Sylvia on Seneca Street was gutted by fire. It was believed at that time that every one had gone safely out of the place.

To-day while workmen were clearing away the debris the body of Charles E. Ellis, a railway conductor of Meadville, Penn., was found under a bed in one of the rooms.

The Old "Beecher Church" to Go.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—Congressman English will begin to-morrow to tear down the celebrated Beecher church and parsonage, which is noted for having been the scene of the early ministerial labors of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher before he removed to Brooklyn. The buildings, although sadly fallen into decay, have long been objects of interest to all who visited the city. Mr. English determined, however, to remove them in order to make room for an office building. It will be seven stories high, and will cost $200,000.

Natural Gas Plant Leased.

TIFFIN, Ohio, May 6.—The controversy over leasing Tiffin's natural gas plant to Patrick Dowling of Toledo was settled to-day, and after he had filed a twenty-five-thousand-dollar bond the plant was turned over to him. The property is invoiced at $281,000, and cost twice that sum. Dowling will pay an annual rental of $2,100, and the plant will be his when $175,000 has been paid. New York capitalists are interested in the deal.

Baptism of Colored Flood Victims.

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 6.—One of the most pathetic scenes since the flood began took place yesterday. Thirty negroes drifting on a raft were landed here, having been floating for four days, with nothing to eat. No sooner had they reached land than they knelt in prayer. A colored Baptist preacher baptized the whole crowd. They refused to eat or leave the river bank until the baptism was completed. They said the flood was a visitation of Divine wrath.

Run Over by a Wheelman.

Archibald Fleming, fifty years old, a shoe dealer of West Twenty-first Street, was knocked down by a bicycle rider at Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue last evening. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where it was said that the man's skull is fractured. The wheelman left his victim lying in the middle of the street and escaped.

Punchbowl for Gen. Day.

A silver punchbowl was presented last evening to Gen. Nicholas W. Day, who commanded the rear guards of the soundmoney parade on Oct. 31, 1896, in this city; the McKinley inauguration parade in Washington, on March 4, and the Grant Monument parade on April 27. The presentation took place at the headquarters of John A. Dix Post, No. 135, G. A. R., at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The donors were his aids in the three parades.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1 A. M.—No. 949 Second Avenue; Valentine Verlick; damage, $125.

2:05 A. M.—No. 401 West Fifty-ninth Street; Anthony Scarsarro; damage, $10.

12:50 P. M.—No. 511 East Sixteenth Street; Patrick Hunt; damage, $20.

5:50 P. M.—No 358 Broome Street; L. Abrahams; damage, $5.

6:50 P. M.—No. 109 Bleecker Street; Hammerslough Brothers; damage, $5,000.

7:30 P. M.—No. 314 East Twelfth Street; D. J. C. Reina; damage, $100.

8 P. M.—No. 245 East Nineteenth Street; Fritz Stenberg; damage, $50.

8:30 P. M.—No. 231 West Fourteenth Street; John Geissbenhes; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—No. 265 Sixth Avenue; Mme. Amelia; damage, $100.

8:50 P. M.—Nos. 12 and 14 Desbrosses Street; Philip Semmer Glass Company; damage, $20,000.

9:20 P. M.—No. 162 Chambers Street; Robert Gair and others; damage, $350,000.

10:45 P. M.—No. 80 Montgomery Street; H. Kalpin; no damage.

11 P. M.—No. 441 East Eighty-first Street; Herman Wubbe; damage, $20.

11 P. M.—178 Essex Street; H. Fenckel; damage, $500.

HOWLAND'S BODY FOUND

New Bedford Mill Treasurer Was Drowned at the Foot of North Street.

WAS MISSING FOR TWO WEEKS

Financial Trouble of the Corporations in Which He Was Interested Was Disclosed Just Before His Disappearance.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 6.—The body of William D. Howland, Treasurer of the Howland Mills, the New Bedford Manufacturing Company, and the Rotch Spinning Company, was found in the dock at the foot of North Street this morning. The place where it was found was not far from where he was last seen alive. The corporations with which Mr. Howland was connected are now in the hands of receivers, as the result of financial entanglements recently discovered by the stockholders.

The body was first seen by Henry McMahon of this city, about 10 o'clock. It was fully dressed, and, although showing the effects of two weeks in the water, the identification was easily made.

Mr. Howland was nearly forty-five years old, and one of the leading manufacturing men in New England. He was the first President of the New Bedford Commercial Bank, now the National Bank of Commerce, and one of the incorporators of the Institution for Savings. He was a Director of the National Bank of Commerce, and was closely identified with many efforts for the moral and religious improvement of New Bedford. He was a graduate of Brown University.

In 1888 he instituted a village for his operatives. It is known as the Howland Mill Village, and has acquired a National reputation. A large tract of land was laid out by the corporation with wide, well-built streets and some fifty or more model single houses, fitted with all modern conveniences and surrounded by an abundance of good ground. These houses are sold outright on reasonable terms to the employes. The enterprise was undertaken, not from philanthropic, but from the broadest economic motives.

WORTHLESSNESS OF A DOCK.

Why the Battleship Oregon Could Not Be Repaired at Port Orchard, Washington.

TACOMA, Washington, May 6.—It is reported in semi-official circles that the Government dry dock at Port Orchard is to be abandoned, and that it is useless, so far as docking large battleships, for which it was especially constructed, is concerned.

Rumors as to the real cause of the suspension of work on the Oregon, which went on the dock for repairs, have been thick, and now it is generally conceded that the dock is a failure, and that the Oregon was taken out for fear it would collapse.

A report signed by the Commander of the Oregon and the Commander of the dock is now on the way to Washington, fully detailing the circumstances of the docking of the warship, in which report, it is alleged, the dock is represented as being in imminent danger of going to pieces if another heavy vessel is docked there.

It is claimed that the ground upon which the dock is built is not suitable for such a structure, the foundation being nothing but loose formation resembling quicksand, and that the hills around the dock and yards are full of springs, which have a tendency to weaken the foundation. The concrete foundation, instead of resting upon hard-pan or rock bottom, rests in this soft and sliding earth, and when the Oregon's weight was added to the dock it began to settle to such an extent that the vessel was hurriedly floated and taken out.

WAR MADE ON HORSEBLOCKS.

Ex-District Attorney Fell Over One, Then Revived a Law.

SING SING, N. Y., May 6.—The Village Board of Trustees has begun a war upon all horseblocks on the principal business streets and those upon other streets that are obstructions to pedestrians.

A few evenings ago ex-District Attorney Nelson H. Baker while passing up Main Street, and in turning aside to pass some persons coming toward him, stumbled and fell over a horseblock, and received some severe bruises. He notified the Board that all these horseblocks on the crowded streets were obstructions within the meaning of the charter and that unless they were removed he would begin suit against the village for damages.

Shopkeepers claim the horseblocks are necessary for the convenience of their customers, and especially ladies, in getting in and out of carriages.

ST. LOUIS TURNER FESTIVAL.

Opening of the Games of the North American Gymnastic Union.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—The National Festival of the North American Gymnastic Union (Turnerbund,) which is held quadrennially, opened here to-day. August H. Megge acted as Grand Marshal of the parade, which was escorted by a platoon of mounted police.

Division No. 1 was composed of the New York, Indiana, and Wisconsin Districts. The Illinois Turnvereins came next, headed by Chicago Divisions in seventeen sections. In the third section marched the Philadelphia, New Jersey, Pittsburg, Missouri Valley, Minnesota, Upper Mississippi, and Rocky Mountain Districts in the order named. In the second grand division, the judges, in carriages, rode first, followed by the following districts: New Orleans, Central Illinois, Pacific Coast, Northwestern, Connecticut, Lake Erie, Long Island, Ohio, South Central, Kansas, and Nebraska. The second sub-division was composed of St. Louis Districts. The third division was filled entirely by passive Turners in blue uniforms. The active Turners wore the regulation gray uniform and made a fine appearance.

After the parade disbanded the participants rode to the fair grounds, where this afternoon the field exercises began. There were mass exercises by the boys of the gymnasium schools of St. Louis, consisting of calisthenics and exercises with flags, and mass exercises by girls with rings. A six-hundred-yard relay race was run, each competing society entering one team of six men. To-night the musical and oratorical dedication of the great festival occurred at Music Hall, Exposition Building.

Marty McCue Got the Decision.

The twenty-round boxing bout between Marty McCue of this city and Tommy Creed of Brooklyn, at the Fifth Avenue Athletic Club last night, was probably the best ever seen at the club. The fight throughout was marked by the fiercest kind of punishment on both sides. The decision was given to McCue by William Muldoon, the referee In one of the preliminary bouts between Jack McCormack and Dick Wiley the latter was knocked out in the second round.

Championship Pool Game.

In the continuous pool game for the championship of the world, between Herman E. Stewart of Binghamton, N. Y., and Grant H. Eby of Springfield, Ohio, Eby made 201 points and Stewart 161 points at Hardman Hall, Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, last evening. The game will consist of 600 points up, divided into blocks of 200, and the remainder of the respective 399 and 439 points up will be played for to-night and to-morrow night.

Maher and Sharkey Matched.

"Buck" Connolly of Pittsburg and Dan Lynch of San Francisco, the respective managers of Peter Maher and Tom Sharkey, the heavyweight pugilists, met in an up-town resort last evening and closed a bargain for a meeting between these two pugilists in this vicinity. The bout is to take place on or about June 10 at a place to be announced to-morrow.

Semi-Finals at the Polo A. C.

The semi-finals in the Polo Athletic Club's amateur boxing tournament were held last evening in Atalanta Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. Frank Aberhall was referee. The finals will be held to-morrow evening.

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK REPORT.

Held Back for Two Months by Bank Examiner Hayden—More Indictments Expected.

CHICAGO, May 6.—George S. Thomas, Chief of the Banking Department of the State office, told the special Grand Jury some facts about the report on the Globe Savings Bank, which were held back for two months by ex-Bank Examiner Hayden. Mr. Thomas's story placed the latter in a very bad light, and evidently impressed the jury. The disclosures made may result in further indictments. Mr. Thomas gave the jurors the following statement regarding Examiner Hayden's report:

"On Feb. 12 I sent Examiner Jones to Chicago to make a report on the condition of the Globe Savings Bank and another institution on the North Side. Mr. Jones discovered that Mr. Hayden had already made an examination and was shown receipt for payment made Mr. Hayden.

"This information was wired to Springfield and a message was returned asking a confirmation. Mr. Jones then began a thorough investigation, and found the former examination had been made on Jan. 10, before his term of office expired. Demand upon Mr. Hayden was then made for his tardy report, and two months after being made, it was placed on file. The report closed with these words: 'This bank should be closed.'"

A bill has been filed in the Superior Court for a receiver for the Globe Safety Deposit Company, which was a part of the defunct Globe Savings Bank. The complainants are New Hampshire banks which are holders of bonds of the Safety Deposit Company. The vaults have been closed since the failure of the bank, and the receiver of the bank has refused to continue the business. The complainants therefore ask for a receiver to take charge of what is left of the property of the Deposit Company for the benefit of the creditors.

After being closed for two days, the Globe Safety Deposit vaults, in the basement of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, were reopened this morning and renters of the boxes were again given access to their property. Cashier Churchill and Vice President Averill opened the vaults on their own responsibility after receiver Leman had declined to do so. Leman acted under instructions of the Court, and it is believed the two ex-officials may get into trouble for their action.

ROBBERS FLEE TO THE HILLS.

Exchange Shots with Policemen of Franklin, Penn.

FRANKLIN, Penn., May 6.—Ex-Judge C. Heydrick, while on his way home to-night, was assaulted by two men armed with revolvers, who made an unsuccessful attempt to secure his pocketbook.

The Judge gave the alarm, and soon the police were on the track of the men, who opened fire on the officers.

A number of shots were exchanged in a running fight. The robbers took to the hills and escaped.

DRAGGED OFF A MOVING TRAIN.

Officer Moith of Fishkill Has Handcuffed to a Daring Tramp.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 6.—John Harrington, a tramp who was being taken to the Albany penitentiary by Officer Theodore Moith of Fishkill Landing, jumped from a New York Central train to-day while it was running at full speed, three miles north of this city. Harrington was handcuffed to the officer, who was dragged after his prisoner.

In the fall the handcuffs were broken. Harrington got up and ran toward the woods. Moith, who was almost stunned, soon followed in pursuit, and Harrington was captured by a railroad hand after a chase of two miles. Both Moith and Harrington were badly bruised. That either escaped death was a surprise to all on board the train. Moith will continue his journey with his daring prisoner.

DENIED BY FITCHBURG OFFICERS

The Charges to be Made to the Inter-State Commission.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—The charges that, according to Chicago dispatches, are to be preferred before the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the general officers of the Fitchburg Railroad are unqualifiedly denied by those gentlemen. President Marcy, Counsel Torrey, and General Freight Agent Crane unite in saying that the charges emanate from a man who was discharged from the service of the company last November, an agent in Chicago, who got very angry in consequence.

The claim is that the company has been paying rebate rates on shipments from Boston to Chicago, and that it has been giving passes to secure business. Some 150 letters relating to the Fitchburg Railroad business, and sent by the road's officials to its Western Agent, are said to be now in the hands of the special agent of the commission, Mr. Marchand.

DAMAGING FOREST FIRES.

Burning Up Timber and Farms in Wisconsin and Virginia.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 6.—Fires on the Penokee range have worked their way into a couple of million feet of valuable board pine and logs, belonging to McPhee & Arthur Brothers. The fires are still burning, and it is impossible to tell when they will stop. Vessel men say the smoke on Lake Superior is so dense as to hamper navigation.

GREEN BAY, Wis., May 6.—Forest fires have broken out along the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks north of here, and are causing a great deal of trouble. Fires are reported at Middle Inlet, Holmes Junction, and at two places near Amasa. The railway officials here are doing everything possible to aid in fighting the flames.

PIKESVILLE, Ky., May 6.—Forest fires have broken out afresh in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia, and are devastating a wide stretch of country. At least four farmhouses are reported to have burned on the Virginia side before the farmers could check the advance. The new church in the eastern part of this county was destroyed. A mountaineer died while fighting the fire with a flail.

MR. PLATT'S DISSATISFACTION.

It Is Claimed that He Has No Real Grievance Regarding Committees.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Platt's dissatisfaction with the make-up of the Senate committees is not so deep as the dispatches sent from here yesterday indicated. He has five committee places. He is Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, this place giving him the services of a clerk and a good committee room in which to attend to his correspondence. Then, he is on the Committees on Census, Naval Affairs, Nicaragua Canal, and International Expositions. Senator Murphy has at present six assignments—to Census, Commerce, Education and Labor, Pacific Railroads, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Relations with Canada. He has not, as yet, a Chairmanship, but the reassignment of Democratic Senators may be expected to give him one.

Whether by request or not, Mr. Platt goes upon two of the committees on which he served when he was for a short time in 1881 a member of the body. He was then a member of the Committees of Privileges and Elections, Naval Affairs, and Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. These were all his places in 1881. Mr. Conkling had five assignments. He was Chairman of Engrossed Bills, and he was on Foreign Relations, Commerce, Judiciary, and the select Committee on Laws respecting the declaration of the election of President and Vice President.

The remark has been attributed to Mr. Platt that New York has no place on Commerce, which it has, and on Finance, but it is not customary to advance to that committee a member who has not seen some service in the Senate or long service in the House. Mr. Burrows secured that place, while Mr. Sewell receives the Appropriations place out of consideration for his longer service in the Senate.

It is suggested by a Republican Senator that it may be ascertained that Mr. Platt is on two of the committees to which he was named because he requested to be placed on them, and that he could not have made the complaint attributed to him, that New York has no place on Commerce, when Mr. Murphy appears as a member of that committee. Both New York Senators are on the Caucus Committee, but Mr. Murphy's name may be withdrawn.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...	4:52	Sun sets...	7:02	Moon sets.....

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		P. M.
S. Hook..	10:50	Gov. Isl'd...	11:10	H. Gate.....
	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..	11:06	Gov. Isl'd...	11:27	H. Gate.. 12:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

Anchoria, Glasgow	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bergen, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, and Caibarien	.....	.....
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dominic, Barbados, and North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	.....
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Merida, La Plata countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	9:30 A. M. / *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Habana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

[Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 7.

City of Augusta, Savannah, May 4.
Columbia, Hamburg, April 29.
Comanche, Jacksonville, May 4.
Germanic, Liverpool, April 28.
Halle, Bremen, April 24.
Hexam, Gibraltar, April 19.
Massilia, Gibraltar, April 18.
Olympia, Gibraltar, April 17.
Sarnia, Tarifa, April 21.
Schiedam, Amsterdam, April 24.
Theresina, Para, April 25.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

Etruria, Liverpool, May 1.
King Cadwallon, St. Lucia, April 30.
St. Louis, Southampton, May 1.
Trinidad, Bermuda, May 6

AIMS OF CITIZENS' UNION

Baptists Listen to Strong Addresses upon Politics in Greater New York.

BOSSISM SHARPLY CONDEMNED

R. Fulton Cutting and John E. Milholland Speak in Favor of Non-Partisan Work—John Sabine Smith Expressed Himself Against It.

The Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island held a ladies' meeting last night at the Hotel Savoy, which was devoted to a discussion of local political questions. A reception and business meeting were followed by a dinner at 7 o'clock, and after the dinner several speeches were made upon municipal politics, "bossism," and the Citizens' Union.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Murphy, the Rev. H. M. Sanders, the Rev. J. L. Campbell, the Rev. Alva S. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Seaton, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hughes, Mr and Mrs. J. W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Warren, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Porcher, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Link, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Rue, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Couger, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Beckley, Dr. and Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hulse, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Conklin, and Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Ogden. Charles B. Confield, President of the Union, acted as Chairman.

R. Fulton Cutting was the first speaker. He spoke on "Democracy and the City." He said, in part:

"Democracy is floating on a rising tide. It is filtering its way into the civilization of the whole world. Aristocracy is constantly making concessions. Democracy has many weaknesses and should be made purer, especially in our great cities. New York is not wanting in intelligence. It is the intellectual centre of the Nation. Nor is it wanting in virtue; but the machine governments of the past have not represented the standard of our public virtue. We have been living under a despotism which gave no opportunity for the development of individuality. There has been but one individual here, and the absolute despotism under which we have labored has given to the world the most lamentable example of municipal administration."

In speaking of the Citizens' Union, Mr. Cutting said: "It is based upon an idea, not a new one, but one espoused by Gladstone and others, that a municipality has a personality. The conscience of this community has been aroused, and the Citizens' Union means to keep that conscience alive. [Applause.] It means to put a soul into each and every department of the City Government. Under previous administrations politicians sought out the easiest and most remunerative places. Under the present administration, men sought positions of the greatest danger and hardship." He referred to the work accomplished by Theodore Roosevelt and by George E. Waring, Jr., and the names of both were greeted with applause.

John Sabine Smith spoke on "The Duty of the Citizen in Municipal Politics." He criticised each "citizens' movement," and said it represented nothing new, and no principles that any political party would not gladly put in its platform. The duty of the citizen, he said, is to enroll himself with a political party, and to think and act along party lines. The most severe arraignment he had ever witnessed was non-partisanship.

James McKeen spoke on "The Modern Idea of Patriotism." He attacked the kind of patriotism which is "the last refuge of the scoundrel," "jingoism" and bragadocio.

John E. Milholland discussed the question, "Can Bossism Be Killed?" He began by confessing that he was an ardent Republican and formerly an unquestioning blind follower of the "machine."

"I believed in the machine," he said, "until I came to the conclusion, born out of a long experience, that the political machine in American politics is the last refuge of soiled statesmen. [Laughter and applause.] It is the means by which Government offices are filled by men who have no business in them, [Applause,] and it is the greatest menace to-day to good government and progressive politics. [Applause.] The object of political activity of the machine is the advancement of the individual. The object of honest political activity is good, clean, honest government." [Applause.]

He replied to Mr. Smith's criticism that non-partisanship is unreasonably severe in its strictures, by saying that the severest strictures he could utter were those which Mr. Smith, with others, had signed a few years ago, against partisan maladministration in this city. This retort was received with hearty applause.

"I am," said Mr. Milholland, "an ardent Republican, but if the question should be raised, I should rather vote to put into the Mayoralty of this city a good man, even though in National elections he would vote Bryan and free silver, than for a partisan who would use the office for partisan purposes. [Applause.] The question of non-partisanship is entirely practical. It deals not with National issues, but with issues that we are immediately concerned with. New York is upon the threshold of an era of prosperity, and it would be a great misfortune if we place some man at the head of this municipality who would be trammeled by partisan ideas."

ONE ORGANIZATION DELAYED.

Representative Character Urged in the Twenty-fifth District.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler presided over a meeting of the Citizens' Union of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District last night, at the union's quarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street. There was a large attendance. The meeting was at times a very lively one, due to the presence of Robert C. Breckenridge, Lovell H. Jerome, J. G. McMurray, and others, who were formerly leaders of the Milholland Republicans in that district.

The meeting was called as a conference, and a difference of opinion was speedily developed as to what should be done. Mr. Breckenridge and his friends, though not members of the union, held that, as they had been invited to be present they had a right to speak. The Chairman said the freest expressions of opinion were welcome.

Mr. McMurray moved that the meeting proceed at once to effect a provisional organization.

Henry R. Towne offered a resolution suggesting to the Executive Committee the expediency, from the beginning, of emphasizing the representative character of the proposed organization by such action as will provide for the election of the permanent officers by the whole body of the enrolled membership at a reasonably early date; that in the meantime nothing be done as to nominations or plan of campaign be taken; that a plan for creating and organizing the Assembly districts be proposed by the Executive Committee, and be availed of to complete the work of preliminary organization.

John B. Pine, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, was sent for and asked his interpretation of the signing of the enrollment blanks. He said that every signer gave a power of attorney to the Executive Committee to act for him in the matter of nominations.

This view met with strong opposition, which, however, was allayed by the adoption of Mr. Towne's resolution. All persons present who had not previously done so, signed enrollment blanks, and the meeting adjourned.

DR. RAINSFORD'S ADVICE.

Warm Commendation of the Citizens' Union's Work.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, before starting for Hot Springs, Va., Wednesday, gave expression to the following views, which were made public at the Citizens' Union headquarters, last evening:

"The issue at present before the citizens of New York cannot possibly be mistaken. It is this: Whether the citizens wish to have their great city ruled and its offices filled by machine men appointed to those offices, not because they are especially fitted for them, but because they have influence with politicians; or whether they want the city ruled and administered and have affairs discharged by men who are allowed to fill them simply and solely because they are capable of doing so, and because they earn from the city the salaries which the citizens pay them.

"This is the issue pure and simple. I cannot myself believe that our people, after only a taste of what an honest and non-partisan administration can give them in those few departments where such administration has been possible, can be willing to go back again to the old plunder and blunder method of appointing the heelers of any political party, just because they are heelers.

"The Citizens' Union is engaged in a battle of principles with those who are endeavoring for their own selfish purposes to lay hold of and administer the offices of this city.

"It is these wire-pullers, these office-grabbers, these forgers of false registration lists, the bosses, these sellers of political influence, buyers of legislation, that are the real traitors, the real Benedict Arnolds of to-day. It is time we throw away our scabbards for good, and smelt them."

BRYAN'S COUSIN MURDERED.

Body Found Under a Manure Pile on a North Dakota Farm.

CANDO, N. D., May 6.—While moving a pile of manure on George Hangburn's farm the dead body of William Bryan was discovered buried under the pile. The top of the dead man's head was crushed in, showing plainly that murder had been committed.

Mr. Bryan claimed to be a second cousin of William J. Bryan, and was undoubtedly murdered for his money.

WILL NOT REMOVE MARTIN.

The Executive Council Does Not Accept Gov. Wolcott's Recommendation.

BOSTON, May 6.—Gov. Wolcott this afternoon presented his report on the investigation of charges brought against Gen. A. P. Martin, Chairman of the Boston Board of Police Commissioners. The document is a lengthy one, and goes minutely into the details, and in conclusion the Governor asks the consent of the honorable Council for Gen. Martin's removal as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of Boston.

Gen. Martin was charged with receiving gifts which came to him because of his office, and his son is said to have received money for his influence, particularly in license matters.

The Executive Council refused to accept the Governor's recommendation for the dismissal of Gen. Martin by a vote of 6 to 3.

SEARCH FOR A GUANO ISLAND.

Schooner Clears from San Francisco to Look After a Rich Prize.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The schooner Louisa D. cleared yesterday for a cruise to New Baldayo Island. Before she comes back her crew expects that the American flag will be floating over a little coral reef close to the Equator that no man nor nation has claimed. New Baldayo is the name given to the island, which is in the North Pacific Ocean. The island is said to be covered with an enormous and wonderful deposit of guano, and for nearly fifty years numerous vessels have started out in search of it, but they have always returned without being able to give its location.

Its existence was reported first by Lord Clipperton, an eccentric English navigator, naturalist, and discoverer, who gave his name to Clipperton Island. He said in his report of his cruises that the island lay approximately in north latitude 16 and west longitude 37. It is so low navigators say a vessel could sail within a dozen miles of it and pass by without seeing it.

The Louisa D. is dispatched by the Oceanic Phosphate Company. Capt. F. Errat will command her, and he says he will not come back until he finds the island. The schooner has on board a plentiful supply of provisions, and a quantity of lumber with which to build a house on the island, when found.

LYMAN'S EXCISE RULINGS.

Decisions as to All-Night Liquor Selling and Bottlers' Licenses.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day ruled that an all-night certificate, issued to the holder of a liquor-tax certificate only authorizes traffic in the place specified in the existing certificate, or in a place to which such certificate has been lawfully transferred.

Mr. Lyman made several rulings to-day in the matter of bottlers' peddling licenses, in which he holds that no person can take out a special license to sell bottled goods ($100 for each wagon used in delivering the same) unless he holds either a regular or wholesale certificate. He further holds that a holder of a regular or wholesale certificate may sell bottled malt liquors from his place of business and deliver them by wagon without taking out a wagon-tax certificate but a holder of such certificates (regular or wholesale) cannot sell bottled liquor at some other locality than his place of business without taking out a special wagon certificate.

RAINES LAW TECHNICALITIES.

Justice Andrews Hears Arguments on Two Disputed Points.

Argument was heard by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on points arising out of the Raines law. On Sunday Saloon Keeper Bernard McMahon of 37 Tenth Avenue, was arrested, and was held for trial in Special Sessions. The Liquor Dealers' Association obtained an order from the court requiring the District Attorney to show cause why the case should not be transferred to General Sessions, which transfer would give the defendant a jury trial.

His counsel said McMahon was arrested for violation of the section relating to the thickness of partitions, and could be convicted of misdemeanor only. It was the intention of the law that every one charged with misdemeanor should have the right to choose whether or not he wanted to be tried by a jury.

A like contention was made in the case of Bertha Girard, who was arrested at the same time for selling liquor in her apartments without a license. Justice Andrews reserved decision.

DISHONEST EXCISE OFFICIALS.

Warrants for the Arrest of South Carolina Dispensary Men.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 6.—L. J. Williams, a member of the State Board of Control, to-night swore out warrants against S. W. Scruggs, Chief Clerk of the dispensary, and Col. John T. Gaston, ex-Commissioner of the dispensary. This is the result of investigations by the Attorney General, the testimony showing that Scruggs had taken from a trunk which was seized by constables four boxes of cigars and several cans of peaches. Judge Simonton declared the seizure illegal, and when the owner demanded his trunk and contents they were gone.

Gaston got a few cigars, some oranges, and a pair of shoes out of the trunk, but after the whole matter was ventilated he paid for them.

The warrants will be served to-morrow morning. Scruggs was dismissed as Chief Clerk to-night.

Raines Law Not Discussed.

Contrary to expectation the enforcement of the amended Raines law was not discussed at the meeting of the Board of City Magistrates last night. It had been expected that the Magistrates would try to agree upon a uniform interpretation of its provisions. The only reference to it was when a complaint was made that the new forms of commitment under it had not yet been prepared, and that the court clerks are now compelled to make them out by typewriter. It was decided to ask Supervisor Sleicher of the City Record to expedite the printing of the blanks.

To Protect the Children.

Chief Conlin yesterday instructed the commanders of the various precincts to watch the retail candy stores and see that they do not violate the excise law by selling "liquor drops." This action resulted from a communication from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in which it was stated that many candy dealers were selling "liquor drops" to children.

HOPING FOR ARBITRATION

Miss Frances E. Willard Says the Opposing Senators Do Not Represent the People.

A WORD AS TO THE MOTIVE

She Thinks that Possibly This Administration Would Not Be Sorry to Have the Treaty Bear the Stamp "W. McK.," Instead of "G. C."

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was to speak last night on "A White Life for Two," but she utilized her feminine privilege of changing her mind at the last moment, and talked about the defeat of the arbitration treaty and the Senators who cast the votes against confirmation.

The address was delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, and the audience, which filled the building, was composed of eight-tenths woman and two-tenths man. Nearly all the women were members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this State, which held its midyear conference.

Miss Willard said she had anticipated that the day would be a happy one for her, but it had been all heartache. The news of the defeat of the arbitration treaty had been kept from her the night before, because it would have cost her a night's sleep. It had spoiled her day of waking. It had blasted a long-maturing, great, sweet hope for the women of the country.

"Those will grieve most for the loss of peace," she said, "who must bear the soldiers to fight and suffer and die in the wars. These few Senators, dressed in a little brief authority, do not represent the great kind-hearted 70,000,000 of our people. They do not represent the pulpit of America or the press.

"In thinking over it to-day, I concluded that perhaps the votes against the treaty represent only the yielding of weak human nature to the interminable tongue of the man who can outtalk not only all the women, but all the men of the world. [Laughter.] When the Queen in her speech from the throne said that the treaty had been accepted by her Government and the Government of the United States, she apparently forgot that there was such a thing as the United States Senate. It may be that this Senator from Alabama and the others merely wished to notify the world of their existence."

The reference to Senator Morgan was answered with a low, but distinct, sibilant feminine hiss, coming apparently from every part of the house.

"Then," continued Miss Willard, "it may be only a notion, but it has occurred to Sister Jonathan that possibly this Administration, powerful as it is, may not be sorry to have this treaty go down to history with the stamp of 'W. McK.' on it, instead of that of 'G. C.' So I have not lost hope. I prefer to look far ahead and to think that this work may be done after all. It cannot be denied that the course of our English brethren toward the Armenians, whom we love, and the Greeks, whom we love, has not been enamoring."

Another cause Miss Willard had found for heartache was the fearful tragedy which had come in Paris to the workers for a noble charity founded in the time of Marie Antoinette. When she was abroad in 1867 and 1868, she had collected a number of photographs, and among them was one of a tall, handsome young man standing by a beautiful young woman—the sister of the Empress of Austria. The two were engaged then, but were somehow estranged, and the girl had spent months in a sanitarium. Later she had married the Duke d'Alencon, and now all the romance and beauty and hope of her life had been destroyed in an instant of horror.

Miss Willard then began to speak on "A White Life for Two," but her talk on that subject was rather brief. She spoke tenderly—almost poetically—of the happiness and beauty of the love of man and woman and expressed strong belief in the loyalty of men.

The Countess Di Brazza delivered an address on "Harmony at the Hearth," advocating the training of children in the principles of peace and arbitration.

GREAT BRITAIN INDIGNANT.

How the English Press Comment on the Rejection of the Arbitration Treaty by the Senate.

LONDON, May 6.—The afternoon newspapers are bitter at the rejection of the arbitration treaty by the United States Senate. The St. James's Gazette publishes a long article headed "Free Trade and Brotherly Love," during which it says:

"Great Britain has removed every hampering tariff, and thousands of square miles of American territory, scores of her cities, and millions of her citizens thrive by virtue of the English market alone. Yet the Senate committee has just piled up the most vexatious, harassing, and impenetrable wall of tariffs any nation ever formed against another, while the Senate itself has decided against a permanent machinery for the peaceable settlement of disputes. The much-abused diplomats were advised that the treaty would be accepted, but the politicians preferred to listen to the counsels of an ex-convict and sworn enemy of England, who, having taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen, spends his vacations in Washington advising the Senators to hope and work patiently for twisting the British lion's tail. We rejoice at the new Canadian preferential tariff for many reasons, not the least of which is that it restores to us a weapon with which to fight our rivals in the future. Free imports at any price deprived us of that weapon."

The Pall Mall Gazette, on the same subject, remarks:

"In its amended form the treaty was not worth preserving, but the principle, like the soul of John Brown, goes marching on. President McKinley backs it, and his advocacy is worth having."

The Globe says:

"The Heaven-born measure was too advanced even for the most go-ahead nation of the world. The Bering Sea arbitration ought to have taught our statesmen that the American Government cannot be trusted to carry out its obligations in a matter of this sort. It has been a hopelessly one-sided arrangement for this country. However, we do not fear that the ignominious end will harm in any way the present friendly relations between the two countries."

The Westminster Gazette remarks:

"The rejection is sufficiently deplorable, but, instead of venting wrath upon the Senators, it would seem more profitable to ask whether the European statesmen have not for several months been furnishing the best grounds for belief that arbitration is useless or premature."

A RESOLUTION ON ARBITRATION.

Senator Bacon Would Commit the United States to This Policy.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—As a sequel to the defeat of the Anglo-American treaty of arbitration in the Senate, Mr. Bacon of Georgia introduced a joint resolution committing the United States to the principle of international arbitration where disagreements cannot be adjusted by diplomacy, to the end that war may cease.

No action was taken on the resolution.

Wants Some of Tighe's Money.

Argument was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald on the application of James S. Tighe to be permitted to join twenty-five other claimants who are contesting the will of Richard Tighe, the eccentric millionaire of Union Square. Tighe claims to be a son of a half-brother of the testators. Surrogate Fitzgerald discharged the order to show cause, but said that he would permit counsel to come in later on if he could produce satisfactory evidence of his client's relationship to the testator.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE WORK.

One of the Caissons Completed—Its Launching Will Be Celebrated—Why Progress Is Slow.

Yesterday saw the completion of the building of the first caisson to be used in the building of the New York pier of the new East River bridge. Its launching may be delayed for several days, and meanwhile preparations are making for the proper celebration of the event.

One of the officials connected with the engineers' department, at their office, 42 Broadway, Williamsburg, said yesterday: "Legislation and right of way questions in the two cities are to blame for whatever delay there may be. A quarry has been opened at Saugerties, N. Y., for the limestone to be used in building the lower courses of the lower piers. This stone is quarried and cut, and when delivered will be ready for immediate use.

"The question of funds is troubling us. While there is enough to start the work there is not enough to complete it, and some of the commissioners would like to see their way clear to the completion of the work before beginning it. When the contracts are completed work will be commenced on the anchorage, to be followed by work on the piers.

"We will be then approaching our busy time. If this were a private corporation the work of the condemnation of land and the selection of sites would be different. We depend on legislative action in order to avoid law suits and injunctions, which is slow work, and causes the delays."

A HARDY SLEEP WALKER.

Two-Story Fall Did Not Awaken Him—Continued His Rambles.

Samuel Vicker, seventy years old, of 115 Beacon Avenue, Jersey City, is a somnambulist. He got out of bed yesterday morning, and fell from a second-story window.

The fall did not awaken him, and he proceeded to climb the fence into the adjoining yard. There he was captured by his family, who had great difficulty in awakening him. He was bruised as the result of his fall, but was otherwise uninjured.

DANGEROUS TELEGRAPH POLES.

They Are Used by the Fire Department for Alarm Wires.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Electrical Control Commissioner Kearney reported that there are a large number of telegraph poles in the city, maintained for the use of the Fire Department, that are in a dangerous condition, and may fall at any time. He also presented a statement from the New York Telephone Company to the effect that the poles had formerly been used by the company for its wires, but were now abandoned, and used solely by the Fire Department.

Commissioner Sturgis of the Fire Department said that the difficulty about removing the poles was the lack of subways. He said that the department would be in a position to remove the poles in four months.

It was stated at the meeting that the Fire Department had made application to the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company for permission to string the wires along the elevated roads on Second and Third Avenues, but that permission had been refused.

VALUABLE LAND IN DISPUTE.

Persons Occupying It for Many Years Sued for Recovery.

Suits are now pending to eject the occupants of certain pieces of land on Long Island in the vicinity of Jamaica Bay by virtue of time-stained parchment grants dating back as far as 1667. These actions involve the possession of about 2,000 acres of meadow land, and in many instances the disputed property has been occupied by the defendants for more than twenty years.

George Stillwell, a descendant of old Judge Nicholas Stillwell of Kings County, lays claim to the land in West Meadowbank, on the borders of Coney Island, and last year he won suits of ejectment against John A. Cook, Mathilda Barnum, and William Broadhead. An action of Stillwell against Francis W. Boyer, Johanna Browning, George A. Browning, Henry Hohenstein and his wife, Elizabeth, and Adam Laubig is now pending. This suit involves land valued at about $70,000. It has been tried twice before a jury, and both times decided in favor of the plaintiff. It will be argued on appeal in the Appellate Division, Second Department, early in June. Henry M. Gescheidt, counsel for Mr. Stillwell, has several of the quaint old sheepskin deeds and grants in his possession.

UNIQUE WORK OF CHILDREN.

Exhibition of the Progress of the Industrial Schools.

The little ones of the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society have united to provide an exhibition of their work that is considered remarkable. It opened yesterday in the rooms of the society in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and will continue to-day and to-morrow from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. The contributors include every child of the 6,000 pupils.

In the exhibits of the twenty schools are specimens of sewing, from elementary stitches to the creation of gowns; free-hand drawing, clay modeling, bent wire work, work in fashioning thin wood, and kindergarten work. Among the especially praiseworthy exhibits is that of the Italian school on Leonard Street, with reference to which the Italian Government has displayed much interest. Fret saw work in pretty designs, kindergarten work in plaiting paper, including a paper fleet on a paper sea, and fine examples of elementary clay modeling are set forth. The chef d'oeuvre of the exhibit is a heavily carved chair of black walnut. A unique exhibition shows the work of the truant class of the Avenue B school in East Sixteenth Street, which is a composed of boys who have been instructed in cooking.

Prof. West's Loving Cup.

The Princeton Club of New York, at its May meeting at Delmonico's last evening, entertained as its guest of honor Andrew F. West, Professor of Latin at Princeton, and gave to him a silver loving cup. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—John L. Cadwalader, '56; Vice Presidents—J. W. Alexander, '60; John W. Aitken, '69; Adrian H. Joline, '70; C. C. Cuyler, '79; William B. Hornblower, '71; Charles Scribner, '75; M. Taylor Pyne, '77; Executive Committee, (terms expire in 1898)—Robert E. Bonner, '76; Robert Kelly Prentice, '84; Edwin A. S. Lewis, '91; Andres C. Imbrie, '95; terms expire in 1899, Thomas S. Young, Jr., '71; Tracy S. Harris, '86; Charles W. McAlpin, '88; Henry M. Alexander, Jr., '90; terms expire in 1900, Philip Rollins, '88; Jesse Williams, '92; Benjamin B. McAlpin, '93; Arthur A. Milbank, '96; Treasurer—C. Ledyard Blair; Secretary—George William Burley.

Children Taught Patriotism.

The children's class in civic instruction recently organized by some of the members of the Patria Club gave an exhibition at Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth Street, last night. The class has over 100 members, boys and girls. The exercises began with a salute to the flag, and then the Misses Zincke, their teachers, put them through a course of questioning as to Federal, State, and Municipal Governments, and as to what constituted good citizenship. At the close Mrs. Esther Herrman presented each of the little patriots with a shield-shaped badge.

Court Clerks Appointed.

County Clerk Purroy yesterday appointed former Index Clerk Patrick Curley Clerk of the Common Pleas and Superior Court records. The salary is $2,500 a year. He also appointed James Degnan of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District to succeed Curley at a salary of $2,000. During his suspension from the Fire Department Fire Marshal James Mitchel held the position now occupied by Curley. His reinstatement by the Court of Appeals left the way open for the latter.

Fell from a Roof and Was Killed.

Mary Reilly, seventy-six years old, escaped from the custody of her sister, Ann Gorman, at 347 Seventh Avenue, and fell from the roof early yesterday morning. She was instantly killed. She was missed at 2 o'clock, but the body was not found until 7 o'clock, when her son James, who was going to work, almost stepped upon it in the areaway. Mrs. Reilly a few weeks ago was discharged from the insane pavilion on Blackwell's Island.

Visitors to Europe

are invited to visit our Branch Establishment at Avenue de l'Opera, 36 bis, Paris, and Nos. 221 and 221a Regent Street, W., London.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

CHURCH MERGING BLOCKED.

The Consolidation of Four Parishes in Two Delayed by Unexpected Opposition.

As the result of a meeting of the Standing Committee of the diocese, yesterday, two plans for the consolidation of Episcopal parishes in this city have been blocked.

For a long time members in the parishes of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's have been working for a union. St. Ann's, Dr. Gallaudet's church for deaf-mutes, has had no home since its edifice on West Eighteenth Street was sold, two years ago. It could not secure the permission of the Standing Committee to build a church of its own, and then a proposition was made to unite with St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park West. An arrangement was made by which the united parish was to take the name of St. Matthew's, while the Rev. Henry Chamberlaine, rector of the old St. Matthew's, was to retire in favor of the Rev. Dr. Krans, rector of St. Ann's.

Opposition to the scheme came chiefly from John H. Comer, Senior Warden of St. Ann's, and this, with provisions of a doubtful nature in the agreement, induced the committee to postpone its permission for consolidation.

The other proposed consolidation was that of St. Stephen's, on West Forty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and the Chapel of the Church of the Transfiguration, on West Sixty-ninth Street, near the Western Boulevard. St. Stephen's plan was to buy the property of the chapel from the Church of the Transfiguration, which wishes to sell it. Unlooked-for opposition developed at the last moment, and the committee declined to act. In addition to opposition from within its own walls, St. Stephen's found a stumbling block in protests from the congregation of the chapel and from the Rev. Dr. Shipman, rector of Christ Church, a member of the committee, whose church is only two blocks distant from Transfiguration Chapel.

DEPARTURE OF THE RALEIGH.

The Cruiser Starts for Europe, to Join the Squadron in the Mediterranean.

The cruiser Raleigh signaled to the flagship New York soon after 10:30 A. M. yesterday for permission to get under way, and ten minutes later she had started on her maiden trip across the ocean. She is bound for the Mediterranean, where she will form one of the squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, who has already under his flag the San Francisco, flagship, the Minneapolis, the Cincinnati, and the Bancroft.

The Raleigh takes out a number of men to fill up the vacancies in the complements of her squadron mates, caused by desertion and the discharge of men whose enlistments have expired and who are being brought here by the Detroit, now on her way from Funchal.

The construction of the Raleigh is such that her coal supply is not sufficient for her to steam from here to Gibraltar, a distance of over 3,200 miles, without replenishing her bunkers; consequently her immediate objective point is the Azores Islands, at one of which, St. Michaels, the necessary supply of fuel can be obtained. The Raleigh's cruising speed is a little less than 270 miles per day, although, were she sent under emergency orders, she could make about 400 miles a day, as she was built for a 19-knot cruiser.

The officers are: Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, commanding; Lieut. Commander Frederick Singer, Executive Officer; Lieut. William Winder, Navigating and Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Benjamin Tappan, Lieut. Hugh Rodman, Ensign Casey B. Morgan, Ensign William D. MacDougall, Ensign Frank L. Chadwick, Surgeon Emlyn H. Mansfield, Assistant Surgeon Dudley N. Carpenter, Chief Engineer Frank H. Bailey, Passed Assistant Engineer Alexander S. Halstead, Assistant Engineer John R. Brady, First Lieut. Thomas C. Treadwell, Marine Corps.

LITTLE MONTE CARLO VICE.

Hudson County Grand Jury Told to Suppress It.

Judge Lippincott of Jersey City yesterday delivered a special charge to the Hudson County Grand Jury in relation to the gambling carried on at "Little Monte Carlo," in the Township of Union, near the old Weehawken Ferry.

Judge Lippincott said: "I have been disappointed that the Grand Jury has not already taken action. Every move made in this court seems to have been reported to the persons interested in the games. The Court has frequently directed the attention of Grand Juries to these matters, but the results have been anything but gratifying. Judges cannot suppress crime unaided. They cannot try an indictment until it is found by the Grand Jury. It is within your province to require the peace officers of the county, the Sheriff, and the Prosecutor to do their duty or show the reason why they do not.

"If you will take hold of this matter in a proper spirit the evil can be eradicated in forty-eight hours."

A TRICK HORSE MISSING.

The Barnum & Bailey Pyramid Has Now a Substitute.

The seventy-horse pyramid of Barnum & Bailey's Show has lost one of its best trained horses, and a substitute is now winning plaudits in the ring. In the morning papers yesterday appeared an advertisement stating that a liberal reward would be paid for the return of a valuable horse, lost, strayed, or stolen, from the show grounds at Ambrose Park, in Brooklyn, on Saturday night, May 1, to J. T. McCaddon, at Madison Square Garden. The horse is described as a dark bay gelding, about 15½ hands high, five years old, with docked tail, white ankle of right hind leg, white stripe down face, and having sore on left flank above the stifle joint.

Mr. McCaddon is representing Barnum & Bailey at the Wild West Show, and he is of the opinion that the horse was stolen. After the performance last Saturday night the horses were tied in the dressing tent, and a few were tied outside. When it was time to pull up stakes, the pyramid horse was missing, and the show proceeded to Washington without it. The horse was valued at $1,200 because of the training it had received.

Veteran Clerk Remembered.

Wednesday was the twelfth anniversary of the appointment of Major Edward Owen as Chief Clerk in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. The clerks in the Bureau took advantage of the anniversary to present a very handsome pair of diamond-studded sleeve links to the Major.

Physicians Wise in their Generation.

The above class of scientists recognize and have repeatedly borne testimony to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint, and some other ailments and infirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but echo the verdict long since pronounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alterative.

COL. WARING WAS ACCUSED

Charged with Levying Moral Blackmail to Secure the Erection of a Stable.

MR. OLCOTT DENOUNCED HIM

Fight of the West End Association Brought into the Mayor's Office—Commissioner Writes a Tart Reply.

District Attorney Olcott paid his respects to Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring in a very lively way at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Col. Waring was in the Mayor's office at the opening of the meeting, but left before Mr. Olcott began to hurl criticisms at him.

It all came about over the stable that Col. Waring wants to build on West Eighty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. Assistant Corporation Counsel William L. Turner and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen were appointed at the last meeting of the board to examine into the stable question. Mr. Turner reported yesterday that they had visited West Eighty-ninth Street, and had come to the conclusion that if Col. Waring could rent one of the private stables already on the block, the citizens could have no just cause of complaint. A resolution embodying this idea was presented, and before action could be taken upon it, District Attorney Olcott, who represented the west side property owners who are opposed to the stable, said:

"I wish to be heard in this matter. It is absurd for Col. Waring to say that his stable will not ruin property or be more of a nuisance than the private or livery stables now in West Eighty-ninth Street. It is the implied and expected and repeated nuisance that would come from the street cleaning station that would have its effect upon property. People going into that neighborhood to buy need only to be told by a policeman on the beat, or by the clerk in the corner drug store, that such a nuisance as the Colonel contemplates is to be established, to make them turn away in disgust. Anybody knows that the value of property, even at a distance, can be damaged by such a stable. Why, then, does Col. Waring insist on going into this highly respectable street with his dirty carts, with his noise and dust and filth? Why doesn't he go to Sixty-seventh Street? If that is too far south, let him go to Ninety-ninth Street. No. We are told that Col. Waring insists on going to Eighty-ninth Street, even though it inflict ruin. He asks citizens to submit to nuisance and inconvenience and infinite loss, because, forsooth, he has selected the place.

"I don't want to talk politics. But I want to emphasize this, that 70 per cent. of the property owners in the district that is threatened by the street cleaning invasion voted for the Administration which put Col. Waring in power. They are reformers, and believe in the reform that has followed in municipal affairs, and believe they should get only reform. But they protest against being blackmailed. They object, and I object, Sir, to being blackmailed—if not legal, at least moral blackmail—by being served with a notice by Col. Waring that if I didn't compel the West End Association, over which I have no control, to compel the legislature, over which it has no control, to enact certain legislation, that he would not remove our ashes.

"Such a notice was served, I am informed, by Col. Waring, and our ashes were not removed. Why, under the Tammany regime I never had to pay for the removal of my ashes. For the first time in my life been compelled to pay for removing the ashes from my house. Your Honor, I think, will admit that Tammany at its worst never brought us to this."

"I have also had to pay for the removal of my ashes. I have paid for the last thirty years," said the Mayor interrupting.

"Then you are less fortunate than I," went on Mr. Olcott. "My objection is not to the expense. I object because it comes after a threat that such a step would be taken unless we compelled certain legislation. I say, therefore, that it is a form of blackmail when people are punished for not doing something they are not compelled to do. There is some discrimination against this district, and so far as I am able I have given the only existing reason for it. We do not think it is the kind of recognition, the help, we expected from this administration. After the discrimination against us it is piling Pelion upon Ossa to inflict this stable upon us."

The Mayor directed an adjournment of the whole matter of the stable until some day next week. Mr. Olcott's reference to "moral blackmail" concerns Col. Waring's request to the people of the west side to secure the repeal of the bill forbidding the establishment of a dump on the Riverside Park water front.

After the meeting Col. Waring was asked if he cared to say anything about the District Attorney's attack. He wrote this reply:

"Nothing. Olcott is the paid attorney of the West Side Association—paid in money or votes—and he had to say something funny in their interest."

Civil Service Commissioner Olcott, brother of the District Attorney, also made some stirring remarks in the Mayor's office yesterday, but they were about a different matter. He appeared as counsel for J. Elliot Smith, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, in the matter of the bill to compensate Mr. Smith for legal expenses in defending himself against the charges brought against him. The old Fire Board, made up of Messrs. Sheffield, Lagrange, and Ford, had practically ousted Mr. Smith from the department on charges, although Mr. Sheffield took Mr. Smith's side of it. After the death of Commissioner Ford and the appointment of Mr. Sturgis, Mr. Smith was exonerated. Mr. Olcott appeared in favor of the bill yesterday, and said:

"There never was so virulent and violent a persecution as that carried on against this man. It was an outrageous conspiracy against a man who gave his life's work to one of the most important bureaus of the most important city department."

It was thought that Mr. Olcott was slapping at Commissioner Lagrange. The Mayor did not make up his mind about the bill.

LOVING CUP FOR BAYARD.

A Testimonial from Americans Now in England.

At the farewell banquet to be given to Mr. and Mrs. Bayard at the Hotel Cecil, London, this evening, a unique loving cup will be given to Mr. Bayard. The bowl is of gold, and represents a pumpkin. On the lid is a silver bust of Mr. Bayard, modeled by Miss Ellie Stillman. On either side are figures of Columbia and Britannia clasping hands and holding crossed palm branches above the head of Mr. Bayard. The base, which is of silver, represents a map of the United States, on which stand four eagles supporting the bowl upon their backs.

On the cup is the following inscription: "Presented to the Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard, First Ambassador of the United States of America to the Court of St. James's, by members of the American Cocietyi in London and other Americans in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in recognition of his exceptional services to his country, and of his zealous work in strengthening the sentiments of mutual respect and affection which bind together the peoples of the two great English-speaking nations."

The cup was designed by Henry S. Wellcome of London, and was made by the Whiting Manufacturing Company of this city. It cost over $2,000.

Edwin F. Thorne's Funeral.

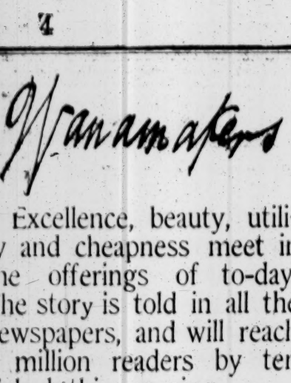
The funeral of Edwin F. Thorne, the actor, who died at St. Vincent's Hospital Tuesday, was held yesterday at his late residence, 185 West Eighteth Street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Merriwether Brodnax of the Protestant Episcopal See House, in Lafayette Place. Among those present were "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, Mrs. W. G. Jones, John Matthews, John Jack, Frank Evans, W. J. Fleming, John Thompson, Neil

Wanamaker's

Excellence, beauty, utility and cheapness meet in the offerings of to-day. The story is told in all the newspapers, and will reach a million readers by ten o'clock this morning.

We confidently expect that from this mass will come tens of thousands of quick buyers. Our Store News is addressed to your intelligence. Imposition upon credulity finds no place here.

This News has been hastily collected and is printed briefly. Fuller details will follow in the evening newspapers.



SUMMER DRESS SILKS

Rumchunda Twilled Foulards, David Evans, London, printings, exclusive Wanamaker styles, eight designs, great variety of colorings, 27 in. wide. Prices have not been less than $1.25 and $1.50. They are reduced to *Seventy-five Cents.*

The Rotunda.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Fine white hemstitched, $2 a doz.; full $3 quality. Pure Linen.

Scalloped and daintily embroidered Handkerchiefs, a variety, 15c each; full 25c quality. Pure Linen.

Hand embroidered, hemstitched, good, durable, pretty, a variety, 18c each; full 25c qualities. Pure Linen.

Broadway.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS

Our vast stock of rare and costly Trimmed Hats and Bonnets is made complete by full lines at low prices. Paris styles, no two alike, very beautiful and artistic at $8, $10 and $12. They cannot be approached elsewhere at equal prices.

UNTRIMMED HATS

Imported, very latest shapes, handsewed, beautiful. The lines were $2.50 to $4.50 yesterday. To-day they are $1.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

PARASOLS

A choice collection of fancy taffeta, all-silk covers with natural sticks, perfectly new, $2.50, reduced to-day from $3.75.

Broadway.

BOOK NEWS FOR MAY

A splendid number. Portrait of Capt. Mahan. 5c copy, 50c year.

BOOKS

Good reading so cheap that you can buy Books by the bushel.

Roxburgh Classics, 50c vol.; by mail, 65c.
Escutcheon Series, 50c vol.; by mail, 67c.
Salon Series, 50c vol.; by mail, 65c.
Lotus Classics, 30c vol.; by mail, 38c.
Christian Herald Library, 15c vol.; by mail, 21c.
Altemus' Devotional Series, 18c vol.; by mail, 25c.

Ninth street.

HOSIERY

Women's, cotton, plain and Richelieu ribbed. Men's Half Hose, cotton, black, tan, slate, double sole, high spliced. Any of them 12½c a pair.

WOMEN'S VESTS

Cotton, ribbed, perfect, full sizes, 12½c.

Broadway.

WOMEN'S SILK PETTICOATS

Paris made and all new. Prices yesterday, $14 to $75. Reduced to-day 25 per cent.

WOMEN'S SILK WAISTS

Imported, very elegant. Prices yesterday, $12 to $70. Reduced to-day 25 per cent.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF DATES.

Executive Committee Names the Time and Elects Six New Clubs.

Three members of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association held a meeting yesterday at 46 Broadway, the office of the Treasurer, Samuel L. Parrish. The others present were Lawrence Curtis of Boston, First Vice President, and Secretary Robert B. Kerr.

Six new clubs were elected to allied membership, the Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island, Hoosic Whisick Golf Club, Canton, Mass.; Stockbridge Golf Club, Massachusetts; Morris County Field Club, Morristown, N. J.; St. Augustine Golf Club, Florida, and the Golf Club of Montclair. These additions give the association a total membership of eighty-four clubs.

The Chicago Golf Club, which will have the amateur and open championships, was delegated to arrange the beginning of the contest on or about Sept. 21, and the week from Aug. 31 to Sept. 7 was left to the Essex County Country Club of Manchester, Mass., to arrange a definite date for the annual women's championships.

Mr. Parrish spoke of the heavy loss to the association by the death of its President, T. A. Hawemeyer.

SEYMOUR TIED THE GAME

Defeat at the Hands of Brooklyn Was Staring the New York Team in the Face.

SENT BALL OVER THE ROPES

"Dad" Clarke Was Kept in the Box Long Enough to Give the Visitors Seven Runs.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	9	2	.818
Cincinnati	7	3	.700
Philadelphia	8	4	.667
Louisville	6	3	.667
Pittsburg	6	3	.667
Cleveland	5	6	.455
New York	4	5	.444
Boston	4	6	.400
Brooklyn	4	7	.364
St. Louis	3	7	.300
Chicago	3	8	.273
Washington	2	7	.222

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 9.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 1.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 8; Cincinnati, 1.
At Philadelphia—Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 5.
At Boston—Boston, 5; Washington, 1.
At Louisville—No game.

To-day's Games.

New York in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
Chicago in Cleveland.

"Cy" Seymour, the erratic young left-handed pitcher, pulled the New York team out of a defeat in yesterday's game against Brooklyn at the Polo Grounds. In the eighth inning, with the score 7 to 5 in favor of Brooklyn, he smashed the ball away out into right field and over the ropes for a home run, bringing in Warner and tieing the score. It was the first time the two teams had met this year, and they played one another to a standstill, the score standing 9 to 9 when the game was called at the end of the tenth inning.

Brooklyn, flushed with her victory of Wednesday over the champion Baltimore team, came over to administer the same dose to New York. That she failed is due to Seymour's home run and an opportune bunching of hits in the eighth. Joyce put "Dad" Clarke in the box and kept him there three innings. This was long enough, however, for the Brooklyns to tally seven runs. Capt. "Mike" Griffin sent in McMahon, the ex-Baltimorean, but he staid in the box only two innings, and then gave way to Dunn. This is Dunn's first year in the League, and he pitched his first League game yesterday. He has speed, and looks to be a good ball player.

"Cy" Seymour took Clark's place in the box in the fourth inning, and held the visitors down to two runs. Barring a tendency to go up into the air at critical moments, he pitched a splendid game. He made himself solid with the rooters yesterday, and was cheered every time he went up to bat.

The score stood 7 to 5 in favor of Brooklyn when New York went to bat in the eighth inning. W. Clark started the ball rolling by driving the sphere over Dunn's head and going out, Smith to Lachance. Warner singled to short. Then Seymour came up for a try. He let two go by him. The next one he smashed over the ropes into deep right for a home run, scoring Warner. Van Haltren bunted, and beat the ball to first. He stole second. Tiernan singled to short, and pushed Van Haltren around to third. Shindle took care of Joyce's foul. Meanwhile Tiernan slipped down to second. Davis sent a hot one past Shindle for a base, scoring Van Haltren and Tiernan. Beckley ended the inning by fouling out to Grim. This put the score 9 to 7 in favor of New York. Though Capt. Joyce and his team had two more tries, they couldn't score again. Brooklyn tied the score in the ninth.

Griffin drove the ball to left-centre for two bases. Jones singled past Joyce, and Griffin went to third. Anderson singled to short, and Jones went out at second. Shindle trotted to first on balls and pushed Anderson down to second. Lachance singled, and forced Griffin out at the plate. Canavan hit to centre for a base, scoring Anderson and Shindle. Smith went out, Seymour to Beckley. Neither side scored in the tenth.

The playing was sharp and lively on both sides, with Brooklyn slightly in the lead in team work. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	1	4	0	0	Van H'n, cf	2	1	3	0	2
Jones, rf	1	1	3	3	0	Tiernan, rf	3	2	2	0	0
Anders'n, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Joyce, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
Shindle, 3b	2	1	3	0	0	Davis, ss	0	2	0	4	0
Lach'e, 1b	1	3	12	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	2	0	2	1
Canavan, 2b	1	2	0	5	0	Beckley, 1b	1	1	10	2	0
G. Smith, ss	0	2	2	2	1	W. Clark, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Grim, c	0	0	5	1	0	Warner, c	1	1	4	2	0
McMahon, p	0	0	0	0	0	D. Clark, p	0	0	0	1	1
Dunn, p	0	0	0	1	0	Seymour, p	1	1	1	8	0
Total	9	13	30	9	2	Total	9	12	30	16	6

Brooklyn	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	—9
New York	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	—9

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Joyce, Davis. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Home run—Seymour. Stolen bases—Brooklyn, 4; New York, 4. Double plays—Seymour to Beckley; to Joyce. First base on balls—Off Clark, 2; off Seymour, 5; off McMahon, 1; off Dunn, 2. Struck out—By Clark, 2; by Seymour, 1; by Dunn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; New York, 9. Sacrifice hit—New York, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	x	—5
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Cleveland, Cuppy and Zimmer; Chicago, Briggs and Anson. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 2. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	x	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Cincinnati, 7. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hawley and Merritt; Cincinnati, Rhines and Peitz. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and McDermott.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—5
Baltimore	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	x	—7

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 9; Baltimore, 11. Batteries—Philadelphia, Taylor, Grady, and Boyle; Baltimore, Nops, Robinson, and Clark. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	x	—5
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Boston, 9; Washington, 5. Batteries—Hoston, Nichols and Ganzel; Washington, Mercer and Farrell. Errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 4. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—The Louisville team was late in arriving here to-day, and the game scheduled for to-day will be played to-morrow.

Atlantic League Games.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	0	1	1	0	5	4	0	0	1	—12
Paterson	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	—5

Batteries—Johnstone and A. Rothfuss; Sprogel and Smith.

AT LANCASTER.

Lancaster	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Hartford	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	—4

Batteries—Yeager and Roth; Vickery, McMackin, and Roach.

AT READING.

Reading	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	—6
Athletics	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—9

Batteries—Hallman and Barcley; Brandt and Fox.

AT RICHMOND.

Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Batteries—Chesbro and Foster; Gilroy and Hayden.

Eastern League Games.

AT SCRANTON.

Scranton	0	4	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	—10
Buffalo	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	—11

Batteries—Harper and Boyd; Gregory and Smith.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

AT WILKESBARRE.

Wilkesbarre	0	2	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	—11
Toronto	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	—8

Batteries—Odwell and Diggins; Dineen, McPartland, and Baker.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield	1	5	3	1	0	3	0	0	4	—17
Rochester	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	—8

Batteries—Wood and Duncan; Gannon, Yerrick, and O'Neil.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
Syracuse	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	—4

Batteries—Braun and Dixon; Mularky and Ryan.

College Games.

AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Lafayette	1	2	1	5	2	0	0	0	x	—11
Wesleyan	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—7

Batteries—Jones, Nevins, and Barclay; Davis and Williams.

AT WORCESTER, MASS.

Holy Cross	0	3	5	4	0	0	1	0	x	—13
Colby University	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Batteries—McKenna, and Brennan; Patterson, Hamilton, Cushman, and Scannell.

AT SCHENECTADY.

Union College	2	0	5	1	5	0	2	1	2	—18
Colgate University	0	0	3	1	7	1	0	0	0	—12

Batteries—Thatcher and Delehanty; Sheldon and Root.

New England League Games.

At Pawtucket—Pawtucket, 12; New Bedford, 2.
At Newport, R. I.—Brockton, 7; Newport, 2.
At Taunton, Mass.—Fall River, 15; Taunton, 12.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

New York City Members of the L. A. W. to Hold Membership in the Local Consulate.

All the members of the League of American Wheelmen in good standing in this city will hold joint membership in the local consulate. This state of affairs will be the result of a recommendation made by the Board of Consuls at their last meeting, when a number of matters of general interest to cyclists were touched upon. It is understood that the recommendation will be adopted in due course of time, and it is confidently believed that the consulate's efforts will then produce results more rapidly, though it is not to be construed that the organization has not done great good for the cycling interests.

With the new state of affairs in operation, the committee will have over 1,200 members, that being the number of persons belonging to the league resident in this city. The consulate desires good roads and safe riding for the wheelmen, and its field of usefulness will extend principally in that direction.

The proposition to enlarge the Board of Consuls has met with favor. At present there are thirty-five members on the board. The new plan calls for thirty-eight or more. A committee of the consuls has been considering the city ordinances relating to cycling in the streets and parks. An exhaustive report on this subject will be made at the next meeting of the board.

Some talk has been heard of changing the name of the consulate, but the board has decided not to take action in this matter, at least for some time to come. The Road Committee is working systematically to secure needed improvements, and in the near future will have some interesting news to impart to the cyclists of Greater New York.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The run of the Brooklyn members of the wheeling section of the Foresters of America on Sunday will be to Roslyn, L. I.

Last evening the Bushwick Wheelmen entertained their women friends in their clubhouse, 841 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. A dance terminated the festivities.

Lights must be carried on bicycles at night in Asbury Park in the future. The Common Council recently passed an ordinance compelling cyclists to do this.

City Island will be visited on Sunday by a party of members of the Linwood Wheelmen. The start will be made from the clubhouse at 59 West Eleventh Street.

E. C. Bald will try to break the track record for a mile, or two years ago by Henry Tyler at 1:49 4-5, at the meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen, at Manhattan Beach, on May 22.

Larger quarters have been secured for the Eccentric Wheelmen at 256 West Twenty-ninth Street. On Sunday the members will ride to Paterson, starting at 8 A. M. from the clubhouse.

New officers for the South Orange Wanderers' Bicycle Club have just been chosen as follows: President—John Barrett; Vice President—William Coon; Captain—George Coon; Secretary—Standley Van Iderstine; Treasurer—Robert Odell; First Lieutenant—Ernest Van Iderstine; Second Lieutenant—Frank Fredericks.

Capt. James M. Gentle of the Riverside Wheelmen has scheduled the following runs for his clubmates during the remainder of the month: May 9, Rifle and Alakumen, via the Hudson County Boulevard; May 16, Bath Beach; May 23, Paterson; May 29, 30, and 31, Delaware Water Gap; May 31, Irvington-Millburn road race.

The run of the Metropolitan Bicycling Club, which was postponed May 2 on account of the weather, will take place on Sunday. The steamer Little Silver will leave from the foot of West Thirteenth Street at 8:45 A. M. It is necessary for all members who desire to go to be promptly on hand. Tickets issued for last Sunday will be accepted.

A handicap, to be known as the first annual Bennett road race, will be held on the Rockaway Road, at South Jamaica, on Saturday, June 5. The distance will be ten miles. The first time prize will be an unset diamond of the value of $50; second time prize, a watch worth $30. For the winner the reward will be a gold watch costing $30. Entry blanks can be secured from W. K. Sibley, 474 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

The idea of holding a bicycle parade on the Boulevard on June 5 has not been abandoned by the association having the affair in charge. A route has been selected for the parade, subject, of course, to permission from the authorities, as follows: Formation on side streets adjacent to the Western Boulevard, near Sixty-sixth Street. Line of march, up the west side of the Boulevard to One Hundred and Eighth Street, to Riverside Drive, to and around the Claremont Loop, south on the east side of the drive to One Hundred and Tenth Street, to the Boulevard, and south on the east side of the Boulevard to the point of dismissal, above Sixty-sixth Street.

New committees for the year have just been appointed by the Brooklyn Bicycle Club as follows: House—E. Lander Hall, F. A. Ward, Charles W. Hewlett, Dr. George Sundhausen, and F. P. Mayes; Membership—Waldo E. Fuller, Dr. Osmer Klopsch, and the Vice President; Supply—C. W. Hickling, Edwin Melvin, W. H. Edgerly, and James W. Edgett; Press—Frederick Allart, T. C. Watkins, and F. A. Ward; Auditing—James Thomson, W. J. Kenmore, and W. R. Sneeden; Entertainment—C. Balmanno, W. J. McCahill, George E. Austin, J. M. Brinkerhoff, and George H. Gardiner; Road—Waldo E. Fuller, J. M. Dale, J. Frank Borland, and F. M. Bennett; Library—R. L. Kintz, A. E. Vandergaw, and J. H. Hobby.

YALE TEAMS MADE SICK.

Crew and Nine Eat Improperly Selected Food at Training Table.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—Yale's baseball nine cannot plead that they were not fairly and squarely beaten by Lafayette yesterday. But the Yale team was in a peculiar condition. Both the nine and the crew eat at the same training table, and some article of food was eaten by both athletic teams yesterday that was improperly selected.

As a result the crew was unable to do any hard rowing yesterday afternoon, and three of the ball nine were compelled to leave the game before it was through. Wallace quit in the sixth inning exhausted. Hazen took his place, and stayed half an inning. Camp was taken with cramps in the eighth inning, and had to leave. This compelled Keator to come into short, where, being unused to the position, he made a bad error. Keator also muffed a fly. He, too, was suffering intensely from cramps. Both teams will train carefully for a couple of days till they recover from their illness. Yale plays Wesleyan on Saturday.

A Cup from Queen Victoria.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6.—The Royal Southampton Yacht Club announces that the Queen will present it with a hundred-guinea silver cup for a race during the coming season.

Harvard Races Postponed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—Owing to the rough water in the Charles River Basin this afternoon the Harvard class races were not rowed. They are scheduled for to-morrow if the conditions are good.

MANY ENTRIES SCRATCHED

Racing at Aqueduct Yesterday Was Devoid of Any Feature Out of the Ordinary.

"FATHER BILL" DALY'S COUP

Backed Volley, in the Fifth Race, at Good Odds—Price Soon Receded—Horse Won Easily.

Scratches from the events originally carded reduced the fields at Aqueduct to such an extent yesterday that it did not seem to be a hard matter to pick at least a couple of winners. The scratching was accounted for by the fact that to-morrow the scene of racing will shift to Morris Park, and the trainers are anxious to have their charges safely quartered at the Westchester track before the opening day.

There was scarcely a feature to yesterday's sport, except, perhaps, that "Father Bill" Daly managed to win two races, and that one of them was a small coup. In all five of the events, the winners got the decision easily—not one of them winning by less than a length.

A large delegation of patrons of a Park Row quick-lunch restaurant went to the track prepared to back Dolando in the third race. Dolando, however, found the distance a trifle further than he likes, and had to be content with third place.

"Father Bill's" "good thing" was Volley, in the fifth race, and when the betting opened and a few layers marked 6 to 1 against him, that price was so eagerly sought after that it was cut, and at the end the best price obtainable was 9 to 5. Sue Kittie and Premier were also well backed, but no one seemed to care about backing Declare, the only other starter. Volley had matters all his own way from start to finish, and won in a gallop by a length and a half from Premier.

The summaries follow:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 4-5.

1—Surmount, R. W. Walden & Sons' b. c., by Britannic-Mary Corbett, 112 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Littlefield)
2—Brentwood, T. F. Emmons's ch. c., 112, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
3—Oviatt, R. McKeever's ch. c., 112, 12 to 1.....(Coyle)

Swift Sound, 109, 10 to 1, (Powell); Bardella, 109, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Tofana, 109, 5 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $400. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43½.

1—Arabian, W. C. Daly's br. c., by Galore-Abaca, 116 pounds, 3 to 5.....(Moser)
2—Parmesan, Ruby Stable's b. c., 110, 8 to 5.....(Sherrer)
3—Pureproud, Horace Theobald's b. c., 110, 8 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won in a romp by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:26.

1—Kinnikinic, William Lambeer's br. c., by Candelmas-Filbbertgibbet, 3 years, 98 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Powers)
2—Tinge, James Adams's br. h, 5, 119, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sherrer)
3—Dolando, T. Welsh's b. g., 4, 110, 4 to 1.....(Sims)
4—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f, 4, 101, 12 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won easily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Ma Petite, E. Fleischmann's b. f., by Tom Ochiltree-Little Woman, 99 pounds, 6 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Harrison)
2—Gionoine, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 100, 4 to 1 and even.....(Littlefield)
3—Orros, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. g., 99, 15 to 1.....(Corbley)

Terstenson, 112, 4 to 1, (Doggett;) Percy F., 100, 8 to 1, (Powers,) and Ionia, 95, 40 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:55½.

1—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., by The Sailor Prince-Vestabella, 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Sherrer)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 4, 110, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Sue Kittie, E. A. Sweda's b. m., 5, 95 to 2.....(O'Leary)
4—Declare, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 6, 110, 4 to 1.....(Sims)

Won easily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting. Selling. Genaro, 108 pounds; Pinkerton's Scout, 105; Storm Queen, Park Slope, and Ma Petite, 99 each; Prince Aukland, 94; Soltero, 93; Greenhorn, 91; Lerete, 86.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race. Selling. One Mile and Alakumen, 109 pounds each; Contractor, 107; Satanella, 104; Loch Glyn, 89; Bob Leach, 86; Mahoney, 84.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Four and one-half furlongs. Water Crest, Surmount, Bluebeard, Oviatt, and Parade, 114 pounds each; Effie Haggerty, Refide, Alantha, Basil, Louisa K., Lord Frazer, Ella Daly, and Hawk, 111 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile. Sun Up, 115 pounds; Declare, 113; Illusion, 109; Juno and Ray S., 107 each; Mistral, 102; Lambent, 101; Brave Lad, 95; Her Own, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won at this meeting. Selling. About seven furlongs. Free Lance and Passover, 111 pounds each; Don Bias, 108; Mohawk Prince, X Ray, and L. B., 102 each; Russler, 99; Templestone, 97; Fratello and No Chance, 96 each; Princess Bonnie, 94; Squan, 91.

RACING AT NASHVILLE.

Clear Weather and Fast Track—Jockey Brown Injured.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6.—Weather clear, track fast. Bob Neely and his jockey, Brown, were hurt in the steeplechase, and only three horses finished. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds. Half a mile. George B. Cox, 110 pounds, (Clayton,) 6 to 5, won; Phillip Byrnes, 110, (Warren,) 15 to 1, second; Petra, 102, (Hirsch,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:50. Lela B., George Carstens, Kate H., Madam Gerst, Carthaginian, and Swift Mas also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Urania, 102 pounds, (Murray,) 6 to 5, won; Lord Willowbrook, 86, (Coley,) 15 to 1, second; Mamie G., 86, (Songer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:21½. Helen Wren, Tommy Rutter, Anna Mayes, Koscio, R. Q. Ban, Belle of Killarney, and Sim V. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Belle Mead Stakes; for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Bangle, 118 pounds, (Clayton,) 6 to 5, won; Brazillian, 113, (Murray,) 5 to 1, second; Trombone, 118, (Murphy,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:48¾. Li Hung Chang, Swango, and Rinaldo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. The Sockman, 105 pounds, (R. Williams,) 4 to 1, won; Dawn, 102, (Songer,) 4 to 1, second; Otto H., 107, (Warren,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Lady Britanpic, Madalo, Little Music, Giveaway, and Ban Johnson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Incitatus, 95 pounds, (Hirsch,) 6 to 1, won; Thornbush, 100, (Dorsey,) 8 to 1, second; Fan Gore, 102, (Strauss,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Lineage, Garnet Beach, Lucy Overton, Goldie Locks, Belle of Dodge, Royal Lancer, and Col. Allen also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase, handicap, about two miles. Uncle Jim, 144 pounds, (C. Kidd,) 4 to 1, won; Zaldivar, 144, (C. Johnson,) 6 to 5, second; Hudson, 128, (C. Brown,) even, third. Time—3:39. Bob Neely fell.

At the Lexington Track.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 6.—Weather clear, track slow. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; one mile. The Planter, 95 pounds, (C. Smith,) 6 to 5, won; Three Bars, 97, (Wilhite,) 9 to 10, and out, second; Impecunious, 89, (Knight,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Winthrop, Wickliffe, Elm Leaf, and Elsie D. H. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Flotow, 105 pounds, (J. Gardner,) 1 to 15, won; Myrtle Harkness, 112, (O'Donnell,) 8 to 1, and out, second; Grey Eclipse, 105, (A. Smith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. No other starters.

THIRD RACE.—Pepper Stakes for fillies, nine-sixteenths of a mile. Frances McClellan, 115 pounds, (J. Gardner,) 6 to 5, won; Tallwanda, 115, (Perkins,) 4 to 1 and even, second; Dissembler, 115, (Wilhite,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:59. Ferrel also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Half a mile. Fan Faronade, 110 pounds, (Wilhite,) 3 to 1, won; Astor, 105, (Bayless,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Depending, 110, (J. Gardner,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:52. Caddie C., War Maiden, and Black Chris also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Dominis, 118 pounds, (A. Isom,) 5 to 2, won; Oxnard, 118, (Wilhite,) 7 to 5 and out, second; Banished, 113, (J. Gardner,) 8 to 5, third. Time—0:58. Bambrook also ran.

Results at Newport.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 6.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Old Centre, 112 pounds, (Overton,) 2 to 5, won; Miss Rowett, 105, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Elsie D., 102, (J. Matthews,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Merry Nell, Lucetta, Sagwa, Swift Dean, and Hands Off also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Toiex Simmons, 99 pounds, (James,) 9 to 2, won; Emeville, 104, (J. Hill,) 7 to 10, second; Trocha, 101, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:57½. Miss C., Ehidal, Augustina, and Freshman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Umbrella, 112 pounds, (W. Jones,) 1 to 3, won; Astrada, 105, (Milburn,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Frontman, 112, (O. Lewis,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Royal Dance, Brosart, Tenochtitlan, and Lizzie Mack also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Argonaut, 110 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 4 to 1, won; Everest, 115, (Overton,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Mitchell, 108, (Everett,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Pegry, Argus, Swordsman, Irby B., Dues, Ublation, and Wat Harding also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four furlongs. Purity, 105 pounds, (Nutt,) 5 to 2, won; Ada Russell, 100, (Watson,) 25 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Corilla, 100, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 5, third. Time—0:51. Lauretta P. and Fannie W. Fonso also ran.

MORRIS PARK OPENING.

Candidates for the Metropolitan Handicap Are at the Track—A Few Exercised Yesterday.

The Metropolitan Handicap, the first of the important Spring handicaps, which will be decided at the opening of the Westchester Racing Association meeting at Morris Park to-morrow, has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation in racing circles during the past few weeks. Under the present conditions of the contest, the race should prove much more interesting than heretofore. The race was reduced a furlong last year, and another furlong has been taken off this year. Those, too, the class of horses entered is superior to that of last year.

All of the candidates that will start are quartered at Morris Park. Several were exercised yesterday, but the visitors, who wanted to see the favorite, Requital, sent the distance, were disappointed. His trainer, "Jimmie" Rowe, kept the Futurity and Realization winner in his stall all morning. This started a rumor to the effect that he would not be a starter. If such is the case, much interest will be detracted from the race. The rumor is not believed, however.

M. F. Dwyer's candidate, Ben Eder, attracted more attention than any horse at the track. He was sent out with Harry Reed, and covered a mile in 1:43½. He worked the distance in grand style, pulling up with scarcely a hair turned.

The Western crack, First Mate, has been doing excellent work for a week or more, and was sent a mile in 1:43½. If Semper Ego, the other candidate of Bromley & Co., is started, it will probably be to act as a pacemaker for his stable companion.

Game little Sir Walter has still a strong hold on the affections of the racing public, and the work he has performed during the past week will gain numerous supporters for him. He did what work was required of him yesterday, but was not asked to show much speed.

HALF-BRED HACKNEYS SOLD.

Chestnut Hill Stock Farm Animals—Bidding Light.

The attendance at the sale of the half-bred hackneys from the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, most of them high ste

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Passes the Sundry Civil Bill Amended to Revoke Cleveland's Forestry Order.

TIRADES OF WESTERN MEN

Debate in the House Over the Republican Programme While Awaiting the Tariff Measure—A Plea for the Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In the Senate to-day a resolution by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts was agreed to requesting the President to furnish information relative to outrages on Italians in Louisiana, for which compensation had been suggested by the Executive.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, Democratic member of the Finance Committee, called attention to the fact that the comparative statement as to the tariff bill had not yet appeared. It was most desirable, he said, if the bill was to be taken up on the 18th inst., that this statement be in hand soon.

Mr. Allison said the statement would be comprehensive and would be ready next Saturday.

Tirades Against Cleveland.

The Sundry Civil bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Pettigrew's amendment in reference to suspending the order of President Cleveland creating extensive forest reserves. The order was severely criticised by Senators from the States affected, including Messrs. Pettigrew, Wilson, and Carter. Mr. Wilson characterized Mr. Cleveland's proclamation as "a dastardly blunder." Eight million acres had been taken out of his State so that no man could take a stick of timber without being denounced as a thief. The people affected by these orders were not to be restrained, he said, by "scientific gentlemen from Harvard College." They were going to have the timber which they needed, law or no law. "And what are you going to do about it?" he asked.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) stated that President Cleveland's action was the result of an investigation started by Congress and intrusted to the National Association of Science. Acting on the recommendation of that scientific body, the President had issued his proclamation defining the extent of the forest reserves. This was stated, he said, in explanation and justification of the President's course, which had been subjected to criticism. Mr. Gray said he was informed that President Cleveland was of the opinion subsequent to the order that if he had the power to modify it he ought to do so, but he doubted his power after the proclamation was once issued. The Senator went on to say that there was much doubt as to whether the interests of the people had suffered from the order. Certain greedy interests might have suffered, but it was time, he said, to save from the spoliation of land speculators these great bounties of nature.

Mr. Pettigrew insisted that Congress should revoke the order, without waiting for the President to revoke it. He said influential Eastern interests were at work to induce the President not to revoke it. The order of revocation already drafted by the Secretary of the Interior was only partial, and would not afford the desired relief.

When Mr. Gorman referred to a similar revocation in the last Sundry Civil bill which had been abandoned in conference, Mr. Pettigrew declared that the President had threatened to veto the entire Sundry Civil bill if that item was retained. In yielding to the President's threat the provision had been abandoned.

"And a President that would make such a threat," exclaimed Mr. Pettigrew, "is a disgrace to civilization and a disgrace to the Republic."

The presiding officer sounded the gavel sharply, and Mr. Gray interjected the inquiry: "On what authority does the Senator assert that the President made such a threat?"

"It was so stated in committee," Mr. Pettigrew answered.

Mr. Allison moved to strike from the bill the provision suspending the President's order of February 22. The motion was defeated—14 to 32.

On the announcement of the vote, Mr. Allison withdrew all objection, and remarked that it had become evident that a majority of the Senate was in favor of this legislation and were not even willing to trust the President and Secretary of the Interior to revoke the order.

The presiding officer submitted to the Senate Mr. Gorman's point of order against the entire amendment, and it was held to be in order—25 to 28.

The Amendment Agreed To.

The amendment was then agreed to without division. The amendment provides "that to remove any doubt which may exist pertaining to the authority of the President thereunto, the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to revoke, modify, or suspend any and all such Executive orders and proclamations designating forest reserves or any part thereof, from time to time as he shall deem best for the public interests; provided that the Executive orders and proclamations dated Feb. 22, 1897, setting apart and reserving certain lands in Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and South Dakota, as forest reservations, be, and they are hereby suspended and the lands embraced therein restored to the public domain, the same as though said orders and proclamations had not been issued.

"Provided, further, that lands embraced in such reservations, not otherwise disposed of shall, when the surveys of said reservations are completed, be subjected to such orders as may make in reference to the same, so as not to disturb the right of any actual settler or claimant now residing upon any of the lands embraced in said reservations."

The amendment further appropriates $150,000 for surveying these forest reserves, and establishes a general plan of administering such reserves, protection against fire, sale of dead timber, &c.

Mr. Berry offered an amendment authorizing contracts for the improvement of the Mississippi River in advance of appropriations by Congress to the amount of $2,583,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and of a like sum for the following year.

After some discussion, the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment is in execution of provisions of the last River and Harbor bill.

Other Changes.

A Bering Sea debate occurred, when Mr. Allison offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 for continuing the investigation of the fur seal fisheries.

Mr. Pettigrew proposed a substitute providing a commission to negotiate with Great Britain, Russia, and Japan relative to the protection of the seals, and in the event of no agreement, then of killing all the seals.

The Senator said action now would bring speedy action by the British Government and would put an end to the barbarous butchery of the seals. The Pettigrew substitute went out on a point of order, and the Allison amendment was agreed to.

The provisions as to a Nicaraguan Canal Commission were left as in the original bill, the amendment by Mr. Hale increasing the commission to five, of which three were to be civil engineers, being defeated.

An amendment appropriating $40,000 for maintaining and operating the channel of Mobile Bay, Ala., was agreed to. The appropriation for the Omaha Exposition was increased from $200,000 to $275,000.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) said it was evident that a majority of the Senate was opposed to his view of reducing the aggregate of the bill, so that he would not press specific reductions in river and harbor items.

The Sundry Civil bill was then passed.

An agreement was reached that the adjournment be until Monday.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) reported the bill providing regulations for the avoidance of collision in inland harbors, in accordance with the agreement of the Marine Congress. The bill was passed.

At 6:16 the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Democrats Oppose Without Success the Republican Programme While Awaiting the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In the House today Chaplain Couden gave thanks for "the good tidings from our Iowa brother," referring to Gen. Henderson, whose recovery from a serious illness is reported.

The programme of the Republican leaders was announced by Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania by a resolution from the Committee on Rules providing that the House meet only on Mondays and Thursdays of each week until further action by the Senate.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) announced that he would oppose the resolution because it amounted to an indefinite postponement of the Bankruptcy bill.

It was denied by Mr. Dalzell that the rule had any bearing on the Bankruptcy bill. He explained that the Republicans proposed to await the return of Gen. Henderson, who had charge of the Bankruptcy bill in the last Congress. He notified Mr. Bailey that the Republicans were responsible for the Bankruptcy bill.

"Do you claim that the Bankruptcy bill is a party question?" Mr. Bailey asked.

"The Republican Party is responsible for the policy of this House," Mr. Dalzell answered.

Mr. Bailey reminded him that the Fifty-third, a Democratic House, had passed a bankruptcy bill which he considered better than the Nelson bill. Mr. Bailey asked if Mr. Dalzell could give assurance that the Republicans would give any opportunity to consider the Nelson bill, to which Mr. Dalzell replied that he could give no assurances for the party.

Mr. Bailey offered to support the resolution if the Republicans would promise that the Bankruptcy bill might be considered.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) made a short but fiery speech against the resolution. Addressing the Speaker, he said:

"The country remembers how you revolutionized the practice of this Government in the Fifty-first Congress by new rules that you might do business, and now having secured the rules by which to do business, you refuse to let the House do business."

Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) in an amusing speech inquired why, if the Republicans never shirked action, as Mr. Grosvenor had declared, they did not pass a money bill as they had promised in the campaign, and answered: "Because you dare not." Republicans had prated about Democratic incompetency because the Democratic House had 603 amendments to its Tariff bill rammed down its throat. "Sweet is revenge; you'll have to swallow a thousand!" he shouted. "As 603 is to a thousand and odd, so is Democratic incompetency to Republican incompetency. The Republican House puts hides on the free list; the Republicans of the Senate put a heavy duty on them. In 1898, by the grace of God, we'll put your hides on the fence. I'll give you a battle cry, 'Harmony and hides!' You are sending three men to Europe on a wild goose chase to tide you over the elections this Fall and to return Marcus Aurelius Hanna to the Senate. Next Fall you'll have a monetary commission to tide you over the elections of 1898."

Mr. Bailey offered a substitute for the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill on May 24, which the Speaker declared out of order. Then the Texas member moved to recommit the resolution. The motion was lost, 93 to 105, the Democrats and Populists solidly arraying against the Republicans.

The resolution from the Committee on Rules was adopted by a party vote, 101 to 85.

As Mr. Dingley was about to move to adjourn, Mr. King (Dem., Utah,) besought him to delay that he might ask for the immediate consideration of a resolution.

"What is the resolution?" Mr. Dingley inquired.

"For the annexation of Hawaii," was the reply, whereat the House broke into a shout of laughter, and immediately at 2:05 P. M. adjourned until Monday.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Bemus Point, L. D. Haskin; Hammond, D. D. Moyer; St. Lawrence, F. A. Miller.

New Jersey—Rosenhayn, T. Barnhart.

Connecticut—Hamburg, A. H. Beckwith.

FEDERAL OFFICES FILLED.

New Postmaster for Boston—Army Promotions—Reinstatement of Commander Quackenbush.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmaster at Boston—HENRY A. THOMAS.

Register of Land Office, Prescott, Arizona—FREDERICK A. TRITLE, Jr.

Receiver of Public Moneys, Douglas, Wyoming—MERRIS C. BARROW.

Army—Lieut. Col. E. MILES, First Infantry, to be Colonel; Major W. H. BISBEE, Eighth Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. BENJAMIN H. ROGERS, Thirteenth Infantry, Major; First Lieut. J. G. GOE, Thirteenth Infantry, Captain; Second Lieut. ERNEST B. GOSE, Eighth Infantry, First Lieutenant; Private BERT H. MERCHANT, First Cavalry, Second Lieutenant.

Navy—JOHN N. QUACKENBUSH, late a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy, to be a Commander.

J. N. TYNER IN HIS OLD PLACE.

Appointed Assistant Attorney General for Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—James N. Tyner of Indiana has been appointed Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department.

Mr. Tyner held the position under the Harrison Administration. He was Postmaster General for some months in the latter part of the Grant régime.

He has served also as Second Assistant Postmaster General and First Assistant. He has also represented Indiana in Congress. For several years he has practiced law in this city. He succeeds John L. Thomas of Missouri, resigned.

REAR ADMIRAL MEADE BURIED.

The National Cemetery at Arlington His Last Resting Place.

WASHINGTON, May 6—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade was buried at the National Cemetery at Arlington to-day, after appropriate services at church and the grave. Solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Aloysius Church at 11 o'clock.

The honorary pall bearers were Admiral J. G. Walker, Col. Henry Heywood of the Marine Corps, Commodore Norten, Commodore Dewye, Capt. Farquhar, Capt. W. S. Schley, Capt. Crowninshield, and Dr. Philip G. Wales. A battalion of marines from the Washington Barracks, under command of Capt. E. B. Robinson, and a delegation of twenty-five members of the Lafayette Post of New York City, escorted the body to Arlington, preceded by the full United States Marine Band, led by Prof. Fanciulli.

SHIPPING BUTTER TO EUROPE.

An Experiment Begun by the Government on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The first experimental exportation of butter from this country by the Government was made Wednesday from New York City. The Government, through an agent sent by the Agricultural Department, shipped three-quarters of a ton of selected butter for sale in Europe. The butter came from the Iowa Agricultural College and a creamery at Windsor, Vt. Subsequent shipments which will be made during the Summer at intervals will be of butter from other sections.

A department agent will meet the boat at Southampton and take proper care of the product and attend to its sale. The appointment of butter agents by the department at New York and Southampton, to take care of these interests, is possible.

The Bimetallic Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Dr. J. H. Hollander has been appointed Secretary of the International Bimetallic Conference Commission. He is Professor of Economics at the Johns Hopkins University, and a French and German scholar.

The Bear Starts for the Arctic.

SEATTLE, Washington, May 6.—The United States revenue cutter Bear has sailed on her annual cruise to the Arctic. She will stop at Unga Island and Ounalaska, and then proceed to Point Barrow, returning to the Sound next November. Aboard the Bear is the coast and geodetic survey party, which is to make a survey of the Pribilof Islands, at the head of which is W. W. Duffield, son of the Chief of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Service. With him are Fremont Morse, G. R. Putnam, George L. Putnam, and six college boys, mostly from Chicago.

NOT CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Gov. Black Hears Strong Arguments in Opposition to the Measure Now Awaiting His Signature.

ADDRESS BY CARL SCHURZ

Vigorous Talk in the Executive Chamber at Albany—Protests by William G. Low, William J. Schieffelin, and Others.

ALBANY, May 6.—Gov. Black listened to the protests of Carl Schurz and other leading civil service reformers against his signing the new Civil Service bill, which was passed by the Legislature. William G. Low of the Brooklyn Civil Service Reform Association, Alfred T. White and Arthur S. Somers of Brooklyn W. J. Schieffelin and Mrs. Schieffelin, Miss Schurz, Mrs. Lowell, Dorman B. Eaton, C. W. Watson, George McAneny, Secretary of the New York Civil Service Reform Association; Simeon J. Holroyd, Civil Service Commissioner of Albany, and Assemblyman William Cary Sanger were among those present.

Gov. Black entered the Executive Chamber shortly after 11:30 o'clock and began the hearing at once. Carl Schurz made the principal address, and introduced the other speakers. The hearing closed at 1:30 o'clock. It is believed, notwithstanding the arguments presented, the bill will be signed.

Mr. McAneny presented a number of letters of protest from department heads, among them one from Excise Commissioner Lyman, others from nearly every city officer in New York and nearly every city officer in Buffalo, from the Mayor of Rochester, from the Board of Fire Underwriters of New York, and from academies of medicine in various cities of the State.

William J. Schieffelin of New York arose with a bunch of letters from the heads of departments in New York protesting against any change. He had read one, when the Governor said, abruptly: "You may file those. I do not care to hear them read. I'll hear the next speaker."

Alfred T. White of Brooklyn said: "Your Honor, I tell you that if this bill passes you will see a condition in our city departments that will revive the days when municipal officers, Governors, and even Presidents were counted out by active partisanship appointed under the spoils system."

Federation of Labor Opposed.

Daniel Harris, President of the State Federation of Labor, contended that the bill opened the way for the appointment of men who had "political pulls." The working class of people never used the name of their organizations as a power to get them appointed to public positions, but they were satisfied with the present civil service, where the best man would win.

Civil Service Commissioner Sommers of Brooklyn said the Civil Service Boards of the State were working toward the end desired in the bill in examining persons as to their fitness.

J. T. Owens, representing the Union Veterans' Protective Association, was of the opinion that the bill would deprive the veteran of some of the proper privileges extended to him under the present law, because it was known that the heads of departments did not care very much for the veterans.

S. W. Briscoe, Secretary of the New York Civil Service Board, said that the heads of departments would have to examine every person desiring to try for a position, and that more than three-quarters of their entire time would be taken up in holding examinations.

Dorman B. Eaton argued that the bill was unconstitutional, because it absolutely destroyed the competitive examination provision in the Constitution, and he felt sure that the courts would be compelled to declare the bill unconstitutional if it became a law.

The Governor's private secretary at the conclusion of the hearing stated that Senator Lexow and Assemblyman Scherer had not been invited by the Governor to be present at the hearing to defend the bill, as was published in a paper this morning.

MR. SCHURZ DENOUNCES THE BILL.

Tells the Governor It Violates the Constitution of the State.

In presenting his argument to show why the bill should not become a law, Mr. Schurz said:

"Governor—We appear here with the respectful request that you will not permit the bill now before you, known as the Civil Service bill, to become a law.

"The Constitution of the State of New York contains this clause: 'Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive.'

"The competitive examinations prescribed by the Constitution are, beyond question, in every essential point, such as were provided for by the Civil Service law at the time when the Constitution was adopted—that is to say, in point of fact, what true competitive examinations were universally understood to be wherever a civil service system like ours was in practice.

"I not merely believe, I know that the plea for the discretion of the heads of public departments in making appointments is clap-trap of the most deceptive sort. I know that heads of departments who cared more for party politics than for the good of the service used that discretion recklessly for political or personal ends without much regard to the public good. I know that heads of departments who cared more for the public good than for party politics must have had in them the stuff that martyrs are made of, in order to resist, in the exercise of their discretionary appointing power, that political pressure which sought to extort from them appointments obnoxious to their sense of duty, and that such martyrs never have been plenty. I know that the incompetent and dishonest persons that infested the service generally got their places by such pressure. I know that no man, however able and worthy, could get a place without the favor or influence of some powerful person, save in very exceptional cases.

His Own Experience as Chief.

"I know that when I was a department chief myself, all sorts of incompetent or disreputable persons were pressed upon me for appointment with a force and persistency extremely difficult to resist. I know that I could not remove a clerk for undutiful conduct, aye, even for habitual drunkenness, without having a lot of Congressmen on my hands, protesting against the removal, and going sometimes so far as to threaten me with obstructing the appointments for my department if I insisted. I know that when there were not places enough to go around the most unjust removals were urged to make room, or the creation of new berths was impetuously demanded, and that thus the public pay-rolls were overloaded with salaries that were mere wanton waste.

"I maintain that an honest competitive system breaks the aristocracy of influence distinctly for the benefit of the people—to secure justice to the people. Only when public places are to be reached by free and open competitive tests accessible to all, and are conducted with honest impartiality—that is, when the element of personal or political favor or influence is entirely excluded from selection for office, when the favor of the millionaire and of the party chief combined weigh nothing against a simple demonstration of merit—only then will the poor man, the man without influential backing, the man who depends entirely upon his own worth, be sure to have his fair and equal chance. Only then will public office be truly open to the people. Only then will public service be administered upon principles truly democratic.

Competition the Poor Man's Hope.

"If the lowly, the laboring men, the men without influence, understood this competitive system—as some day, I trust, they will understand it—they would be aware that this alone opens to them and their children the road to public employment consistently with their self-respect and dignity as men, and that, without it, they will never be able to attain office unless becoming the political slave of somebody. They would be aware that every place withdrawn from honest competition and put within the discretion of the appointing power is, as a rule, put beyond their reach, because it can be attained only by persons having the favor and influence of the powerful behind them. And knowing this, they would jealously watch every place removed from the honest competitive rule as a place stolen from them; and they would hold to stern account every political party seeking to transfer officers from competitive examinations conducted by independent examiners to the discretion of the appointing officer, and thus to expose it to political pressure and arbitrary favor; for they will have a right to denounce that party as seeking to rob the poor, the lowly, the men without backing, and their children, of their equal chance, and as playing directly into the hands of the aristocracy of influence.

"I am aware that—mostly if not wholly by the enemies of the system—complaints are made as to its working, charging that the examinations are too scholastic and not practical enough, that they do not sufficiently test character, and so on. Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that the law or its execution was actually defective and called for amendment. To what end should such amendment be directed? Surely, if we mean to keep good faith with the people and with our own consciences, we shall exert our whole ingenuity to remedy the alleged defects by means in entire harmony with the constitutional mandate. We shall, above all things, avoid every device, aye, we shall as honest men spurn every thought of a scheme, that would strike at the fundamental principle, the essential requisite of the competitive system contemplated by the constitution—the principle that the management of the examinations and the making of the ratings shall in no wise be under the control or influence of the appointing officers.

A New Standard for "Fitness."

"Is it objected that the examinations for 'fitness' under this bill are to be competitive? Yes, competitive with a vengeance. Let us see how the machinery will work. The bill as amended provides that the Civil Service Commission under the orders of the Governor shall fix a minimum rate which, in the examination for 'merit,' the candidate must have reached in order to be admitted to the examination for 'fitness.' Suppose this minimum is fixed at 30 or 35. Now, some scores or some hundreds of candidates who have reached that minimum trot around from one appointing officer to another to show themselves fit—in itself a wonderful arrangement, ludicrous enough to extort a smile from a mummy. What will the appointing officers do? I will not speak of a department chief who cares more for party politics than for the good of the service. The whole business of examining for 'fitness' will be regarded only as good fun by him. No; let us take a department chief who does care for the interest of the service, and who is full of those good intentions with which the way to hell is paved. Here are some of those successful 'merit' men who present to Mr. Commissioner letters from some millionaire, some railroad magnate, who wishes to dump upon the public service certain poor relatives or useless hangers-on, and promises Mr. Commissioner a return of favors. Mr. Commissioner is pleased, and his virtue feels the flattering temptation. Other candidates are urgently recommended by a party committee, which informs him that the organization wants recognition, and reminds Mr. Commissioner of his party obligations. Still other candidates bring an order from the supreme party boss, who curtly demands places with good salaries for these men, and in a tone of command bids Mr. Commissioner not to be squeamish but to hustle. Mr. Commissioner's virtue is knocked into unconsciousness, and begins to arrange for the tests of 'fitness.'

A Network of False Pretenses.

"Sir, if this bill is really intended to improve the existing civil service system, it must be regarded as one of the most pitiable abortions ever brought forth by human ingenuity. But if it had been devised by its authors to subvert that system and to open again all the gates to the abuses of spoils politics, then we would have to admit it to be a success. In that case, the only fault to be found with the authors would be that they did not have the courage openly to avow their purpose, but with craven hypocrisy hid that purpose behind a network of false pretenses.

"For such reasons, Governor, we appear here to pray that you may refuse your signature to this bill. A few days after the fall of Richmond, in 1865, Abraham Lincoln pointed out to a friend the usual crowd of office hunters and their backers besieging his door, and he said: 'Look at this. Now we have overcome the rebellion, but here you see something that may become more dangerous to this Republic than the rebellion itself.' Had he lived, he would perhaps himself have led in the effort to avert a danger which his great mind so clearly foresaw. But that task has dropped upon the shoulders of another generation—the task of destroying the spoils system, which, according to Lincoln's utterance, appeared to him no less important than the task of destroying the slave power, and which has proved hardly less difficult. But it is certainly no less hopeful.

Like the Slave Power.

"With faithful and unremitting effort the opponents of the spoils system succeeded in the enactment of laws and the introduction of rules promising the complete accomplishment of their object, in a future not very remote. The obstacles the advancing reform had to overcome and the boisterous reactionary movement that has now set in vividly recall to my mind the changing fortunes of the struggle against slavery. I remember the enthusiastic uprising of the anti-slavery sentiment after the pro-slavery attempt upon Kansas, the high hopes of immediate victory that were set upon the Frémont campaign of 1856, the thick gloom that followed Frémont's defeat, how the slave power seemed to carry all before it under Buchanan's Administration, how even the highest judiciary of the Republic wrote one of the few dark pages of its history in fortifying slavery by the Dred Scott decision, how all seemed lost, and how then those dismal days were speedily followed by the complete and final triumph of freedom.

"With proud confidence in the sense of National honor, in the virtue and the wisdom of the American people, I venture to predict that as they wiped out the blot of slavery from the National escutcheon, so they will surely at last sweep away the barbarism and corruption of spoils politics. In truth, a violent and noisy effort is now in progress to wrest from the reform the ground it has conquered. The party in power, which has been most positive in its pledges to support and advance the reform, is urged by some of its members with furious cries to dishonor itself by breaking its word, and timid leaders are frightened by the deafening clamor of a greedy minority as if it were the voice of the people. All this may appear very formidable to-day, but it will not prevent the ultimate consummation. The reform cause may, indeed, meet with temporary obstruction, as the anti-slavery movement did in Buchanan's time. Some men in conspicuous position may disgrace themselves and regret their weakness for ever after. This or that political party may prove faithless to its pledges, and invite the discipline of defeat.

The Buchanan of New York.

"You may sign this bill and make it a law—although I think it can hardly be the ambition of a Governor to figure as the Buchanan of New York in the history of the State. If it does become a law, it may indeed cast a shadow upon the fame of New York. It may serve for a short while to interrupt and retard the onward march of reform. But the whole reactionary attempt of which this bill is a part cannot finally stop that onward march. The present attempt can only succeed in reviving old abuses and scandals, and in furnishing fresh object lessons which will teach the people all the more clearly that the completest and most rigorous enforcement of the reform is imperatively required for the honor as well as the welfare of the republic. And that will all the more certainly come.

"We are, therefore, very far from begging here for the life of the reform movement. That is well enough assured. We ask only that trouble which is altogether useless and unnecessarily disturbing be avoided. We may add, by way of friendly caution, that the time is not far when public men will be as sorry to be figured as the aiders and abettors of the barbarous and corrupt spoils system as, in the North at least, other public men are sorry for having in the past made a record as aiders and abettors of slavery.

"Humble private citizen as I am, it may appear in me a presumptuous fancy to imagine myself as occupying the seat of power now held by you. Pardon me for indulging myself in that dream for a moment, to consider what I would do in your place. I would—as I trust you do—keep steadily before my mind the solemnity of the oath I had sworn, to support the Constitution of the State according to the best of my ability. I would ask myself most conscientiously whether the scheme involved in this bill was really the best that my ability could devise to carry out the true intent of that Constitution which I had taken a sacred oath to support. I would most scrupulously avoid doing or sanctioning anything that might prejudice or obstruct those among my people that are poor and lowly and without power and influence, in enjoying their full right to public position according to their merit, on a footing of perfect equality with others more favored. And as I valued the good name I wished to leave as an inheritance to my children, I would never, never put that name under a bill so full of mischief and indignity as this."

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MISHAP TO CHARTER BILL

Mayor Wurster's Signature of Approval of the Measure Is Unaccountably Missing.

AN AFFIDAVIT NOW REQUIRED

Secretary of State Palmer and the Governor's Secretary Say that the Loss Will Not Invalidate the Act.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn signed his approval of the Greater New York charter and returned it to the Assembly. That signature becomes a part of the certified record in connection with the bill, but, strange to say, when the measure, with Gov. Black's signature, was filed to-day, it was discovered at the Secretary of State's office that Mayor Wurster's signature of approval was missing. At the Governor's office Private Secretary Griffith said:

"I don't know whether the signature was here when the bill was in our hands or not. We knew that all the legal requirements had been fulfilled, and therefore had no interest in the matter of looking for Mayor Wurster's signature. I don't think it will in any way affect the law, as no issue will be taken with the fact that such approval has been made."

At the Secretary of State's office there was a little flurry over the matter, but Secretary of State Palmer said: "I don't think it will affect the law. If the approval is not found, it will be a simple matter to get Mayor Wurster to make affidavit that upon a certain date he approved the bill. The fact that the Legislature passed the bill over Mayor Strong's veto is evidence that there would have been no delay in getting a charter this year."

Gov. Black has signed the three supplemental bills introduced by Mr. Austin as additions to the Greater New York charter. They make the election laws conform to the new territory by continuing the New York Police Board as the Board of Canvassers for New York City and the county boards as County Boards of Canvassers for votes cast in the annexed districts.

MAYOR WURSTER SIGNED IT.

Says He Will Make Affidavit to the Fact if Necessary.

When Mayor Wurster was spoken to last evening in reference to the missing signature of his name on the bill, he said he had not the slightest idea of what had become of it.

"The certificate was sent from my office," he added, "and that is all I know about it. If an affidavit to the effect that I appended my name in approval of the Greater New York bill is necessary, I am quite ready to make it. Every one knows I signed the charter."

WOMEN ARE INTERESTED.

Mrs. Blake Tells What They Asked in the Charter.

The Woman Suffrage League held its monthly meeting at 4 Lexington Avenue last night, and was addressed by Mrs. Vascellus Sheldon, who told of the charms of a woman's organization—the Pioneer Club of London.

The President, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, remarked that she wished to correct some errors. There was no enactment, she said, to require militia service of women in the State of Colorado. A careless clerk had omitted the word "male." The error was quickly corrected.

She pointed out that the memorials to the Greater New York Charter Commission were misunderstood. They had asked that where the masculine pronoun occurred in the charter the feminine should also figure. The league had learned later that the masculine figure of speech was, in its use in that instrument, impersonal. "So, ladies," said the President, pausing, "we are all eligible for the Mayoralty, and we can pour tea as well as Mayor Strong."

The second request was that women's wages when they are employed by the city be put on a plane that does not discriminate against them on account of their sex. As to this, she remarked that there was every prospect of the police matrons getting the same wages as police doormen—an advance of about $250 a year—and that school teachers would soon be paid as much as axemen in the park.

The third effort of the league in memorializing the Charter Commission was that wherever women are detained or incarcerated for a season, women physicians, in lieu of men physicians, shall be employed. It was pointed out to them that the best way to bring about this was to have representation on the Board of Charities, and, she added, this would require time and agitation.

She urged the necessity of having some one at Albany throughout the time of the sessions of future Legislatures to watch the proceedings as they might relate to women.

GREATER NEW YORK'S POPULATION.

Interesting Arithmetical Comparisons With That of Many States.

It is of some interest at present to note that the population of the Greater New York, in round numbers, 3,165,000, is exceeded by that only of each of three States—Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. The territory to comprise the new municipality of New York contains more than half the people of New York State. Its population also exceeds that of all the following thirteen States: Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Florida, Oregon, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington. The combined population of the States named, with either Oklahoma or Arizona thrown in, give just 5,000 more than Greater New York. Leaving out Vermont and Washington from the States named, the remaining eleven, all the Territories, the District of Columbia, and Utah's inhabitants included in the total, do not make the population of this one city.

Interesting comparisons may be made in other directions. Maine, West Virginia, and Wisconsin put together, fall short by 50,000; New Jersey and Kansas combined run behind almost 300,000; the two important Southern States of Georgia and Louisiana lack considerably over 200,000; California and Iowa together reach about 45,000 less, while the New England manufacturing States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut exceed Greater New York by little more than 150,000.

Mr. Low Favored in Brooklyn.

A movement is on foot among Brooklyn Republicans to bring about the candidacy of Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New York on a union ticket. According to Sheriff Buttling, Mr. Low is the logical candidate. Mr. Buttling said last evening that his opinion was voiced by City Works Commissioner Willis, Controller Palmer, Fire Commissioner Bryant, County Clerk Jacob Worth, and many other prominent Republicans. It was said in this connection that the Kings County men will favor the candidacy of Mayor Wurster for the Controllership of the greater city.

Towns Getting Together.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 6.—The question interesting politicians in Queens County now is how the county will be divided. Long Island City, Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica are included in the Greater New York. There is talk of Oyster Bay, Hempstead, and North Hempstead forming a county. They are the three towns not included in the Greater New York. Some favor the joining of the three towns to the ten of Suffolk County, while another plan is to take the towns of Huntington and Babylon out of Suffolk and add them to the three remaining Queens County towns.

Mayor Gleason Has Started In.

Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City yesterday opened his campaign as a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. He had a conference with his lawyer, George W. Stevens, with a view of taking immediate steps to organize the Gleason party throughout the enlarged city.

A GARDEN OF SKELETONS.

Remains of Bodies Found in the Grounds of an Aristocratic House.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 6.—Intense excitement prevails in the northern part of the city on account of the finding of human skeletons buried in the garden back of an old mansion once the homestead of the aristocratic Moulson family. Coroner Kleindienst has already exhumed one skeleton, and search will be begun at once for the scores of others that are reported to have been buried in the cellar and garden of the old place.

A statement was made public to-day to the effect that about eighteen or twenty years ago a half dozen medical students, one of whom lived at the old house, formed a society for the study of human anatomy. Bodies were "snatched" by the score from the old Hooker Cemetery, north of the city, it is stated, and several well-known doctors are said to have been implicated.

DE WITT PRAISES PLATT.

Exchange of Congratulations Between the Brooklyn Lawyer and the Senator.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Platt of New York has received the following from William C. De Witt of Brooklyn:

"I salute you as the statesman from whose patriotism and courage arose the power which has given to our country (London not being yet consolidated) the first and greatest city in the world."

To the above Senator Platt replied as follows:

"Your generous congratulatory telegram received. All men who from first to last contributed to the achievement of the great result are entitled to their share of the glory. Chief among them stand Andrew H. Green and William C. De Witt."

Two Giant Mackerel.

There were two mackerel, wrapped up in pink tissue paper, in a corner of Blackford's establishment, in Fulton Market, yesterday, which were veritable giants of their kind. One of them weighs four and three-fourths pounds and the other four pounds. The average mackerel weighs about two pounds. They were caught by "Sol" Jacobs of Gloucester, Mass., about twenty-one miles out from Barnegat Bay.

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Amusements This Evening.

BIJOU—At the French Ball—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Divorçons—2:00. Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cherry Pickers—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Denise—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

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THE TRIUMPH OF BARBARISM IN THE SENATE.

We judge that the arbitration treaty was beaten because England is a gold standard country and because it was negotiated by GROVER CLEVELAND and RICHARD OLNEY.

With very few exceptions the twenty-six Senators who voted against ratification are free silver men. Many of them are rabid enemies of CLEVELAND. They have nothing else in common—except their gross unfitness to sit in the Senate of a civilized nation.

Senators from seventeen States voted against the treaty. Fourteen of these States were carried for BRYAN—Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia. Three were McKinley States—California, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

Thirty-three Republicans, fifteen Democrats, and two Populists voted for the treaty, or were paired in its favor. Seventeen Republicans, sixteen Democrats, and five Populists voted or were paired against it, or were absent unpaired.

A peculiar suspicion attaches to Senators ALDRICH, CANNON, ELKINS, GORMAN, MURPHY, WOLCOTT, ALLEN, and KENNEY, who are set down as favoring the treaty, yet who were absent and not paired.

Party politics counted for little or nothing. It was a free silver and anti-Cleveland vote that killed the treaty. Race hostility to England may have influenced Senator MURPHY, who still represents the State of New York in the Senate. Silver was the main thing. These Senators from the States distinguished for sage brush, mining camps, Populism, and the repudiation of debts thought they were striking a blow at the chief gold standard nation.

There is not a man among them who is not thoroughly discredited in public life. Many of them are tiresome old ranters who have not uttered or had a new idea in the last ten years. One of them is a thief. One of them is MURPHY. In the sight of other civilized nations we blush for these men, of course. But we know them to be absolutely unrepresentative of American life and feeling.

TAXING THE POOR.

The Senate Finance Committee has made the crockery and china schedule of the tariff a deliberate and cruel imposition on the poorer classes.

We give in our columns this morning some statements from tradesmen intimately acquainted with the crockery business, to which we call especial attention. They all agree that the duties have been arranged so as to exact most from the cheaper articles of general use and necessity, while allowing the finer and more costly goods, which in effect are luxuries that only the rich or well-to-do can afford to buy, to go with a much lighter tax. In very many instances fine china pays only half as much, in proportion to cost abroad, as common ware.

This odious favoritism is made still worse by the peculiar operation of specific duties. These duties, levied on weight, have to be paid on the boxes and packing material of the wares, so that a package of cheap ware, paying the same as one of rich ware, the added percentage for tax on packing in the one case is often double or treble that in the other. Moreover, with the development of industry and invention, prices tend steadily downward. This tendency is strongest in staple goods, which, having a wide use, can be turned out with the greatest advantage from improved methods. As, under this tendency, the poor man's "stone ware" falls in the foreign market, the tariff, by its specific duty, takes a larger and larger share of the price. He pays 100 per cent. this year, and the same tax, before the tariff can be changed, becomes 130 per cent., 150 per cent., and easily may be even more. Meanwhile the corresponding change in the duty on costly articles amounts to very little.

What is the origin of this wicked discrimination? We regret to say that the centre from which the greatest influence is exerted in its support is East Liverpool, Ohio, close to the town of Canton.

PLAIN TRUTH FOR THE GOVERNOR.

The admirable address of Mr. SCHURZ on the Civil Service bill made to Gov. BLACK yesterday was full of the highest respect for the office of Governor; in the actual occupant of that office it must have inspired conflicting feelings.

It is an open secret that the bill was drawn under the direction of the Governor, and was intended to accomplish his objects. He is, therefore, entitled to credit for having consented to give a hearing upon it, after the Legislature, despite vigorous opposition, had passed the bill as a party measure, under the whip of the caucus. Whether he will revise his attitude toward the bill in the light of the facts and arguments presented to him yesterday remains to be seen. As he listened to Mr. SCHURZ and to the letters of nearly every important and efficient officer in the service of this city, Brooklyn, and the cities of the interior, he must have felt, on the one hand, that if the Constitution be carried out in good faith, there is no political patronage for his party, and on the other hand, that the whole people—every party, every class—would be immensely benefited. He must have felt as a party man that his bill was a short cut to all the favors to be got by perverting the service to party ends; as Governor, he must have realized that his bill was opposed to the Constitution, oppressive in purpose and effect, and demoralizing, not to say corrupting, in its influence on public life.

Will he listen to the voice of reason and conscience, or to the appeals of partisan zeal and greed? The issue is plain. He must take one side or the other. He cannot deny, he cannot even ignore, the plain truths submitted to him. In the case of Mr. SCHURZ, he knows that they were submitted by a man of eminent character, of long and varied service, always honorable, by a practical man who knows intimately every detail of administration and of politics as well. He cannot dismiss such a man as a theorist; he cannot sneer at his firm devotion to principle as "starch"; he cannot accuse him of partisan motives, since he has been a most efficient supporter of the Governor's own party and a formidable opponent of the rival party. He must know that to sign the Civil Service bill now is to plead guilty to responsibility for the outrageous purpose and provisions of the bill, as exposed to him and to the people of the State.

THE VOTE OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The vote of Greater New York consists of the vote of the present Cities of New York and Brooklyn, about three-fifths of that of Queens County, and all that of the County of Richmond.

On that basis the total vote at the Presidential election last Fall was 532,075, made up of 308,232 for the present City of New York, 193,676 for Brooklyn, 18,969 for the Borough of Queens, and 11,198 for the Borough of Richmond. This includes the vote of all parties and factions, but in the comparisons we are about to make the Prohibition, People's Party, and Socialist-Labor vote is left out of the account.

The last time what may be called a strict party vote was cast in this territory was in 1892, when the Democrats showed their full strength and the Republicans were weak. The total vote that year was 488,826. The Republican vote was 180,580 and the Democratic vote was 290,740, a plurality of the latter of nearly 110,000.

The vote of Kings County that year was: Democratic, 100,100; Republican, 70,505; but that did not prevent the election of SCHIEREN as a Republican reform candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn the next year by a vote of 96,859 to 65,100 for BOODY, the regular Democratic candidate. It was the year of reaction against the Democratic machine on account of the nomination of MAYNARD for Judge of the Court of Appeals. MAYNARD had a plurality in this city of nearly 32,000, but he ran behind the Republican candidate in Brooklyn by almost 20,000, and the Democratic margin in Greater New York was reduced to barely 15,000. On the vote for State executive officers, however, it was about 60,000.

In 1894, when MORTON ran against HILL for Governor and the anti-machine Democrats put up EVERETT P. WHEELER, the Greater New York vote was approximately 224,000 for the Republican candidate, 209,000 for the regular Democrat, and 19,000 for the independent Democrat. Here was an advance of 44,000 in the Republican vote in two years and a falling off of more than 60,000 in the Democratic vote, including that cast for the independent candidate. This was the year of the reaction against Tammany and of the combination by which Mayor STRONG was elected. His vote was 154,094, to 108,907 for GRANT, the Tammany candidate.

In 1895 there was something of an anti-reform reaction, due in part to dissatisfaction at the half-way manner in which reform had been carried out in appointments and administration in this city and in part to the effect of a rigid enforcement of the excise law in the process of breaking up the corrupt practices in the Police Department. The vote on State officers in Greater New York was: Republican, 185,000; Democratic, 237,000, a margin for the latter of about 52,000. There was in this city an unsatisfactory sort of a fusion on local offices, and the vote for Register was 105,847 for the fusion candidate and 129,823 for the Tammany candidate. But in Brooklyn a Republican Mayor was elected as the result of a diversion from the Democratic candidate by the distinctively reform element of the party. The vote was 77,425 for WURSTER, 75,330 for GROUT, and 9,510 for SHEPARD.

Coming down to last year, we find another strong swing of the pendulum. The McKinley vote in Greater New York was over 282,000 and the Bryan vote was a little above 224,000, while the Palmer vote was about 9,000. Here was a Republican margin of some 50,000 to be set against the Democratic margin of more than 100,000 in 1892.

The vote of the Greater New York outside of New York and Brooklyn is only about 30,000, and the variations have little effect, but the peculiar significance of the changes of the last five years in the whole territory lies in the indications of independence in the voters. In a political division there is a normal Democratic plurality of near 100,000, and yet in a total vote of 540,000 the Democrats could not count upon holding more than 240,000 by mere party ties.

In a purely municipal campaign with a contest for the principle of non-partisanship for the first time there is no telling what result may be secured. If the Citizens' Union has to fight two party organizations, it stands a good chance of getting a vote greater than that of either. If it draws to itself the main body of the forces of one, it is sure to defeat the other.

ENDOWMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Those were very interesting as well as very vigorous remarks which Dr. RAINSFORD made from the pulpit of Old Trinity on Tuesday. The gist of them we take to be, not merely that Trinity is fortunate in having an endowment which dispenses her ministry from paying overmuch attention to "the pews," but also that it would be fortunate for the community if a like system prevailed generally.

This is a very large question, and, moreover, it is entirely an academic question. The position of Trinity is exceptional in that the little colonial settlement in which she had her origin has become a great modern city. The endowments which were expected to support a minister in merely decent comfort have in fact, by the growth of New York, become equal not only to maintaining a considerable number of churches and a great staff of clergy, but also to bestowing bountiful benefactions upon institutions of religion, learning, and charity that are not part of the parish. But this was not in the least foreseen two hundred years ago. On the contrary, when peace was made between England and Holland on the basis of the "uti possidetis" and New Amsterdam was traded off for Surinam in South America, the Dutch were esteemed to have very much the better of the bargain. That New Amsterdam would become one of the great cities of the world and that Surinam would remain in 1897 of no more importance than it was in 1674 did not occur to anybody concerned, and yet it is because of the growth of New York that the endowment of Trinity has become a great estate. Certainly it cannot be referred to any providence or wisdom on the part of anybody concerned in the original endowment.

Still less can it be supposed that the modern millionaires are going to endow churches for the express purpose of rendering them independent of the millionaires, which seems to be what the rector of St. George's recommends. His argument from the entirely unexpected and fortuitous prosperity and success of Trinity seems to be an argument in favor of the English system of "establishment" in Church affairs as opposed to the American or voluntary system. Of course, Dr. RAINSFORD knows perfectly that there is not the slightest chance of any endowment of churches in this country by the State—that is, by the people acting in their corporate capacity. The advantages to which he refers are advantages which can be obtained here only, as indeed he intimated, by the voluntary action of rich men in endowing churches in quarters in which their own immediate interests do not die and in which churches will not meet the spiritual needs of themselves or their families. And this kind of benefaction he recommends to rich men, if we understand his suggestions, as a kind of police measure in order to protect their possessions elsewhere from the assaults of hostile mobs.

The appeal is not likely to be potent for several good reasons. There is no rich man anywhere more generous than the American rich man, but his benefactions are commonly directed to the supplying of those needs of his less fortunate neighbors about the urgency of which there can be no dispute. He will subscribe liberally to hospitals, for example, and even to libraries, from which he cannot expect to derive any personal benefit. But the benefits of the establishment of churches in the tenement-house districts are too remote and shadowy to appeal to him very strongly. He thinks that in these things the American or "voluntary principle" should apply, and that if the people for whose benefit a church is projected do not show a willingness to defray at least a share of the expense of it they thereby show that the establishment of it would do them no good. We venture to think that they are largely in the right. As to Dr. RAINSFORD'S subsidiary arguments for the maintenance of free churches in the poorer quarters, it seems to us that his own very honorable career in New York supplies the refutation of them. He took charge of St. George's when it was on the verge of being abandoned by the "up-town movement," and he has converted it into a living power. In the interval he has not seemed to go in much fear of "the pews" nor to have debarred himself from free speech through fear of what his millionaires might say. Moreover, his work has not been allowed to languish for want of money. Given a zealous and hard-working rector, and he will not fail of support on account of the absence of endowment. On the other hand, the assurance of zeal and industry is exactly what is lacking in the case of a church maintained by endowments.

ARCHITECTS AND COMPETITIONS.

Several of our leading architects are in simultaneous trouble for two unrelated if not actually contradictory reasons. One is that there was a competition for a Court House at Paterson, and the other is that there was not a competition for the Hall of Records in this city.

The architect is really a credulous creature, not to be disillusioned by any amount of bitter experience. He refuses to believe that when an ecclesiastical vestry or secular board agrees to a competition, it is with a mental reservation on the part of its leading spirits. The mental reservation is that the "pull" shall continue to operate through the machinery of competition, and that the individual Vestryman or Selectman shall continue to work for his favorite candidate all the same. If he consents to appoint an expert judge, it is for the reason that he expects the expert judge will have sense enough to coincide with his own inexpert views. If the expert judge has not that amount of sense, then his aim becomes that of circumventing the unjust judge. That was the experience of the guileless architects who entered the competition for the Court House of Paterson. It was also the experience of the trustful sculptors who entered the competition for the Sherman Monument. The disgusted architects have brought suit, apparently for the purpose of getting a mandamus on the Board of Freeholders in Paterson to choose one of the twelve designs selected by the expert judge, or else to pay damages to the authors of all twelve. We are not aware that the disgusted sculptors have gone this length, although they have on general principles a rather stronger case. The committee promised to consult sculptors in respect to the artistic character of the models submitted, and if they asked for advice the presumption was fair that they meant to take it. And in the case of the monument, the artistic quality was the only thing to be considered, whereas, in the case of the Court House, there are a number of utilitarian considerations to be taken into account. It is open to a Freeholder with an architectural candidate to maintain that the manner in which the stairways or the storerooms are placed in the twelve accepted designs do not meet his views, whereas it is not open to a commkteeman engaged in spending the public money on a statue to say that he does not like the model which the judge prefers. It does not matter whether he likes it or not.

Still, it is to be hoped that the pioneer plaintiff in the Paterson Court House case may win his suit, and that the eleven other disgusted competitors may win theirs. But the ultimate moral of the whole matter is that architects should keep out of competitions. This is a resolution that architects often make, but rarely have strength of mind enough to keep. Lately a number of them, composing the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, have been in effect "swearing off" from competitions, by advising that they should not be held. And yet, when the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund proceed to the choice of an architect by direct selection, some of those who have just been deprecating competition demand a competition. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund must be bewildered. The selected architect gleefully produces the declarations of his dissatisfied colleagues in favor of the method by which he has secured the commission, and against the method which they now seem to advocate. He has reason. The latest of our municipal ornaments, the remarkable Criminal Court Building, is, we believe, the outcome of a competition. It is unthinkable that direct selection can produce a worse result than that, and, in fact, the author of the two armories in Park Avenue is not the first comer, and is entitled to the respect of his professional brethren. Apart from that, the lay public may reasonably require the architects to come to some agreement, and to say, once for all, whether they approve or disapprove of competitions for public buildings.

Our attention is called to the fact that under the Consolidation act the heads of departments in this city are now entitled to seats in the Board of Aldermen, with a right to participate in discussions. This appears to be the case, the Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, Corporation Counsel, and "the President of each department" being designated as entitled to the privilege, but the custom has been so much more honored in the breach than the observance that its existence has been generally forgotten. There is this difference between the provision in the Consolidation act and that of the new charter: the latter declares that the heads of departments "shall, whenever practicable, attend the meetings of the board," while the former has no such requirement. It is to be hoped that this will have the effect of inducing a general attendance. It is still the President who is entitled to attend, where the head of a department is a board instead of a person, but there will be more single heads under the new charter, and the administrative officers entitled to take part in the discussions of the Board of Aldermen will constitute a strong contingent.

Under the present tariff, according to expert traders' testimony, the cost of 100 pounds of imported refined sugar was 32.5 cents higher on account of the duty than the cost of the raw sugar needed to make the refined. Under the Dingley bill the difference was 21 cents. Under the Aldrich bill it is 64 cents. Who induced Mr. ALDRICH to increase the advantage to the Sugar Trust three-fold? Who will profit by it? Where does the "free breakfast table" come in?

It seemed to be inevitable when the war in the Levant broke out that Turkey should overpower Greece. It was a forlorn hope that Greece should win, but it was a reasonable hope that she should acquit herself with credit. Even this she conspicuously failed to do before Larissa. The Greek retreat was a disgraceful panic, the Bull Run of the present war. It is pleasant to note that the Greeks have since been behaving very much better. Although EDHEM Pasha claims a victory, it is plain that the Greek resistance has been stubborn, and the Greek retreat from Pharsalos was an orderly movement in gratifying contrast to the precipitate flight of last week. The conclusion then formed that Greece could offer no resistance to a Turkish invasion seems to have been premature.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——New Yorkers who now have anything to say in a hurry to people further away than Chicago must telegraph their remarks, but after Aug. 1 telephonic service clear through to Omaha will be at their disposal. One will not be apt, however, to resort to this means of communication just to gratify an academic curiosity as to whether or not it's warm enough for the Omahese, as the tax on talk for this distance will be $14 per five minutes. It is really difficult to believe that an interview so brief with anybody in Nebraska can ever be worth that much money, but the telephone people are confident that the line will pay, and they answer all doubts by instancing the large number of persons who now cheerfully part with $9 for the privilege of instant converse with residents of Chicago. This is strong argument, and the process once called "the rule of three" makes it obvious that the Omaha rate is almost absurdly cheap. In a year or two it will be possible to "call up" the intelligent bears and seals doing business at Point Barrow, and for two or three hundred dollars get their views on all the questions of the day. The march of progress is at double-quick nowadays, and it would be absurd to deny that the spectacle is at once exhilarating and instructive.

——"Be good, or you'll go to Vancouver," may be a military regulation well calculated to result in the hushing up of as many garrison scandals as possible, and to be of assistance in maintaining garrison discipline, but it strikes the civilian mind as not less queer than amusing. And won't it irritate the real estate agents of the far Northwest as much as the title "Our Lady of the Snows" did those of Canada?

——No newspaper is free enough from typographical eccentricities to make it any more safe than it is kind to call attention to the mistakes of its contemporaries, but sometimes the departures from orthodox spelling are of a kind so peculiar that they cease to be mere illustrations of human fallibility and become hints, difficult to ignore, that in the apparently lifeless types there is an intelligence, now gravely prophetic and now wildly humorous, now kind and now malignant, which once in a while insists on expressing its own views on current topics. On such occasions editors are helpless, compositors but the instruments of the mysterious Spirit of the Letters, and proofreaders as if they were not. By no other theory could one explain the assertion in yesterday's Herald that a recently deceased composer of comic opera scores died from "sorosis of the liver." As a mere statement of fact, of course, this is absurd, for Sorosis affects hearts, not livers, and the malady which it inflicts upon its fortunate victims is not death, but a sweet sorrow indistinguishable from holy joy. This is so well known that no writer for the press would substitute "sorosis" for "cirrhosis" either in rude levity or criminal carelessness. Only a being as inhuman as unhuman could attain the callous cynicism which such an act, if a jest, implies, or could be so indifferent to the past, the present, and the future as it shows if committed through sheer inadvertence. Sorosis has, therefore, no cause of action against our esteemed neighbor, and should lament with, not inveigh against, the involuntary medium of a conscienceless, soulless, heartless, and probably even liverless sprite's message to this grieved community.

——Indifference to pain and quick recovery from serious wounds, which have been noted by the war correspondents as characteristic of the Turkish soldiers, are in reality clear proof that they belong to a race still in the barbaric stage of development. Chinese are even more tolerant of injuries than Turks—and lobsters than Chinese.

——That concert of funeral music in the catacombs of Paris to which some space was given in this column a few days ago has had the effect of reminding the Parisians that they live over a void which, though quite painless, would not at all object to be filled by Frenchmen and their houses. This is a fact which the city alternately forgets and recalls, and when the recollection does come it always causes a good deal of anxiety. This, according to the Inspector of Catacombs and Quarries, is entirely needless, for there is no danger of a subsidence. The galleries are well propped up, and are continually under the supervision of vigilant persons, chiefly policemen, who on their off-duty days are paid 5 francs for inspection walks through the shafts, which extend underground in nearly every direction. Any signs of decay or damage on the vaultings or pillars are promptly reported to the proper authorities, who instantly bring their repairing machinery into play. According to the official classification, the first group of galleries begins under the Arc de Triomphe and extends in the direction of Passy and Auteuil. The second division runs under the Vaugirard district, and includes the Catacombs, properly so called because the bones from old cemeteries were placed there in 1776. The third branch of subterranean arteries is under the Boulevard of the Hospital, and extends to the fortifications, while the fourth runs from the Bastile toward Vincennes Wood. The fifth and last group, that of the north, is the most important, and is pierced under Montmartre, the Buttes Chaumont, and the Cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, and extends out to Noisy-le-Sec. It is supported by thousands of pillars, and its network of crossings is the most complicated in underground Paris. All these galleries are stated to be in a good state of repair, but especial care and supervision have to be exercised in the third group, several landslips having occurred recently at Issy and Clamart. A new map or chart of the subterranean galleries is in course of preparation, the Préfect of the Seine having observed that the existing plans are rather defective in their topographical details.

PERSONAL.

——Perhaps it may be a point worthy of consideration that, under the present system of giving public franchises to rival corporations, each has in self-interest a sufficient motive for raising every legal and technical objection its counsel can discover to the adoption by the other companies of devices that will enable them to render better service. The whole argument of Mr. W. H. PAGE, representing the Third Avenue Railroad Company, against the substitution of electricity for horses on Fourth and Madison Avenues, illustrated this fact.

——In Illinois, as in some other States, it has long been customary for the Legislature to appropriate money for a portrait of the retiring Governor, to be hung in the Capitol. It took a good deal of courage for a man to suggest the advisability of thus using public funds in Illinois this Spring, but the thing was done, and a bill to worse than waste $1,000 by perpetuating the ominous features of JOHN P. ALTGELD is now awaiting action by the statesmen assembled at Springfield. There seems to be reason to believe that it will not pass, for one of the Western silver papers has found it necessary to charge the Republican members with "the malignity of small men," because, contrary to established precedent, they left to one of the ex-Governor's own followers the task of introducing the bill, and manifest an eager desire to defeat it at the first opportunity. Not much that is good has been heard of the Illinois Legislature this year, and much that is bad, but evidently one may hope that the scales in which its vices and virtues are balanced will hang more evenly before final adjournment comes. A refusal to recognize ALTGELD'S right to a place beside OGLESBY, CULLOM, PALMER, YATES, and other more than reputable men, will be almost enough to make one overlook the iniquitous Humphrey bills.

——It was quite needless for Dr. EDOUARD VON HOLST, after his enthusiastic indorsement of a fanciful Bavarian's theory that crystallization is life, to declare that he is a historian, not a scientist. Between molecular affinity and vital action the only resemblance is that each is equally mysterious, and the only relation is that nothing separates the crystal and the cell—except an infinite and unbridged abyss. Resemblance and relation hardly establish identity.

——There be people, it is not very disgraceful to confess—especially in this vague way—who did not remember ever to have heard of Mrs. GEORGE LINNAEUS BANKS before they read yesterday's cable dispatch from London announcing the lady's death and rehearsing the titles of many volumes of poetry and prose which were the product of a life devoted to literary work. It was interesting, in such circumstances, to learn that this story had "established her literary reputation," and that collection of verses had "won wide recognition"; but even more interesting was it to notice, in connection with Mrs. BANKS'S age, seventy-six years, the fact that her very first poem was one called "The Dying Girl to Her Mother." Every one is more or less of a poet in his teens, or hers, for youth is itself poetry, and perhaps poetry is youth; therefore, every one can see something not at all amusing, but intensely and broadly human, in this selection of a topic so necessarily outside the personal experience of a poet who lived into extreme old age. The budding poet, even when not content with direct imitation, invariably writes of unknown matters, and in strangely frequent instances of matters of the most mournful sort. It takes a lot of talent and more of experience to be gay in verse. Mrs. BANKS wrote a "Lace Knitter's Guide," and called one volume of poems "Ripples and Breakers," so it is evident that she recovered from her early sadness. Most folks on doing that cease to be poets, but she persevered, even under the burden of being "a prolific contributor to magazines," and this shows how real was her need to sing in numbers better, perhaps, than even the obituary notices do.

CURRENT NOTES.

They are telling in Maine of a family of five paupers who used seventeen barrels of flour in one year at the expense of the State.

* * *

The largest schooner sailing to the Port of Boston took there this week what is believed to be the largest cargo of coal ever taken thither—5,300 tons.

* * *

Twelve men have lately been fined $50 each and sentenced to forty-five days' imprisonment in Cleburne County, Alabama, for selling their votes at an election.

* * *

A resident of Dover, N. J., who sent to the Treasury Department in Washington on Wednesday rescued fragments of five $10 bills and received a check for $30, the amount to which he was entitled, on Saturday, thinks he has no reason to complain of "red tape" delays in that department.

* * *

The ministers composing the Central Maine Theological Circle have given formal expression to their opinion that an annual Fast Day appointed by the Governor of the State has no warrant in Scriptures, and has proved inexpedient as an aid to vital piety, and ought to be discontinued.

* * *

Mrs. Abigail Atwater Bradley, who died in Meriden, Conn., on the 5th inst. at the age of ninety-seven years, was a true daughter of the American Revolution, her father, Samuel Atwater, having enlisted in Capt. Bunnell's company from Wallingford, Conn., when he was fifteen years old and served through the Revolutionary War.

* * *

A fishing party from Portland, Me., took home, with other smaller fish, last week, a land-locked salmon caught in Sebago Lake that weighed, as they testify, twenty-one and a half pounds, and which is said to be the biggest fish of the kind ever taken from that lake. Most of the fish caught there this year are reported to be much larger than usual heretofore.

* * *

The Montreal (Quebec) Witness is of the opinion that a law making the 24th of May a permanent holiday in Canada would be very popular with the people of the Dominion. It says that the day is now, and has been for half a century, far more observed in Canada than in Great Britain, the Queen's birthday being to Canada what May Day is to England—the day on which it is first possible to make a tryst with Nature with reasonable hope of her keeping it.

POLICE BOARD PRESIDENCY.

Col. Grant's Course Commended as Magnanimous and Public Spirited.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comment upon Col. Grant's action in breaking the "deadlock" over the election of a President for the Police Board strikes a jarring note that it is to be hoped was not intended

The situation was, as Commissioner Grant said, intolerable and scandalous. The board consists of the Colonel himself, who is the senior in years, a graduate of West Point, an ex-Envoy Extraordinary, a former nominee for Secretary of this State, and an incumbent of his present office during this Municipal Administration; Mr. Parker, who has been an Assistant District Attorney, a leading member of political organizations, and, for some time before his appointment to the board, a man of prominence in the municipal public life; Mr. Andrews, a comparatively recent graduate of West Point, a reputable young lawyer, without having as yet, however, achieved any prominence in his profession, but quite unknown to the public until the Mayor appointed him on this board—induced so to do, it is said, by a volunteered plan of police organization, and finally Mr. Moss, who has brought himself into prominence by his relations to Dr. Parkhurst's society and to the police prosecutions.

Under ordinary conditions Col. Grant would have been naturally selected by four men constituting such a board as President, and, in fact, he and Mr. Parker believed him to have been elected to that unimportant office. But as Mr. Moss and Mr. Andrews apparently were determined that neither Col. Grant nor Mr. Parker should be President, there was nothing else to do except for all to continue a petty quarrel over a petty position, or for some one to make that concession which the others refused. Col. Grant was magnanimous enough to do this, and found he had to choose between Mr. Moss and Mr. Andrews. The former had written, while attorney, a two-column letter in The Post attacking Commissioner Grant's rulings, but he had not offered any personal affront to him. The latter had, according to newspaper report, demanded that his fellow-committeeman's signature should be countersigned by a subordinate before he would accept it. In the Conlin episode it was Commissioner Andrews's unfortunate statement to a newspaper reporter that unless the Chief obeyed orders "something might drop on him" that provoked Conlin's equally improper retort that if "something dropped" he could not help it. No one familiar with the rules of official decorum can justify either of these statements. Moreover, in offering in the full board the resolution that charges should be preferred against the Chief for making the retort that his own threat had provoked, Mr. Andrews seems to have deliberately violated the one hundred and ninety-sixth rule of the department, which prescribes that "All complaints will be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline for approval before being heard by the board."

Col. Grant was Chairman of that committee, and the departure in that instance from prescribed procedure until explained, as it has never been, fully justified him in voting against the resolution in the board, and in construing it as a reflection upon himself. It did not prevent any one, as the City Club's committee inferred, from presenting a charge in the prescribed mode.

This is not the place to discuss the merits of these cases, but it must be clear to every fair mind that in yielding to his juniors Col. Grant has acted in manly, broad fashion, as a gentleman should, waiving his personal feelings in the interest of the public service. In doing this he had to make his choice for Presidency of the board between one professing a desire for harmony of action, although a public critic of his rulings, and a colleague who had twice put an affront upon him, had publicly threatened the Chief, and, if memory serves, had made statements to reporters touching the veracity of the fourth Commissioner, Mr. Parker, couched in those direct terms that the amenities of public life utterly forbid to be used of associates in office.

It seems to one, at least, who has followed carefully the newspaper accounts of this imbroglio, that Col. Grant, waiving his own natural feelings, has done the only practicable thing to relieve the situation and make possible the transaction of public business. He ought to have for it full credit, unaccompanied with sneers or covert insinuations. He should also have credit for this, that he has never threatened or hectored the members of the force, or used any expressions of his colleagues to newspaper reporters that good taste would leave unsaid in private life. FAIR PLAY.

New York, May 6, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Men and Fools.

"Not every man is made a fool of," remarked the observer of men and things, "but every man has the raw material in him."—Detroit Journal.

The Real Trouble.

"They say he is short in his accounts, don't they?"

"That is what they say, but the fact is, he is short in his cash."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Unchanged.

Mrs. Jarway—You used to say that there was no other woman in the world like me, and you were so glad about it!

Mr. Jarway—Well, ain't I still glad about it, I should like to know.—Boston Transcript.

A Hint to the King.

Mr. Bellefield—It seems to be true that "Uneasy lies the head which wears a crown."

Mr. Bloomfield—No wonder. I should think a King would put on a more comfortable nightcap.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

ON THE REJECTION OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Shame on a Senate which withstands
The efforts of two mighty lands
Frankly to grasp each other's hands!

Are they our servants? Should they then
Bring all our dreams to naught again
Of peace on earth, good will toward men?

From every class, North, South, East West
Goes up one earnest, loud request,
"Give us our treaty and be blest!"

The workingman with outstretched hand
Asks but to work—makes one demand
That peace and plenty cheer the land.

But no, this deaf, degenerate crew
Want plenty solely for the few;
Let war then split our race in two.

Turn back the years; let growth stand still
And flourish every social ill,
If so these triflers get their fill.

Shall bluster, envy, spite, conceit
Elate at this their latest feat,
Boast that their victory is complete?

What monarch, drunk with martial lust,
Treading his subjects in the dust,
E'er proved more recreant to his trust?

Are these our patriots, these, the blind
Whose love of country is combined
With petty hate for all mankind?

Nay; from their rule we pray release;
Soon may such love of country cease.
They know not love that love not peace.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, May 6, 1897.

MAY BE A TRANSVAAL WAR

The Forces of Both Great Britain and the Republic Held in Readiness.

IMMIGRATION LAW REPEALED

The Position Taken by Mr. Chamberlain in His Request for Its Removal from the Statutes—Said It Violated the London Convention.

LONDON, May 6.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says that the army reserve of the Colony of Natal has been notified to hold itself in readiness for active service.

It is further announced that the authorities of the Transvaal have instructed their field Cornets to thoroughly patrol the Natal border, and report instantly any suspicious movements.

Finally, the special dispatch says that a circular from the Transvaal has been distributed in Cape Colony and in the Orange Free State calling upon the Africanders for help. It says: "We do not want your money or moral support. We want you to come and help us."

PRETORIA, May 6.—The Volksraad held a protracted secret session yesterday to discuss the answer to be made to the dispatches of Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, which demanded a repeal of the Transvaal Immigration law.

To-day the Volksraad repealed the law, not because it was a breach of the London Convention, but because it was distasteful to neighboring States. Mr. Coster, the Transvaal State Attorney, has tendered his resignation in disapproval of the repeal.

The position taken by Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of the Transvaal Alien Immigrants law, No. 30, of 1896, was stated in his dispatch to Lord Rosmead, the British High Commissioner at the Cape, under date of Dec. 16, 1896. He said to Lord Rosmead:

"Inform the Government of the South African Republic that her Majesty's Government cannot, in view of Article 14 of the London Convention, admit that the Government of the South African Republic has a right of expelling or restricting foreigners who are not shown to have failed to conform to the laws of the republic, and that her Majesty's Government reserves the right of objecting to proceedings under the act which may amount to a breach of the convention.

"Inform the Government of the South African Republic that her Majesty's Government is advised that the Aliens' Immigration law infringes Article 14 of the London Convention, inasmuch as by it new and burdensome conditions, in most cases probably impossible to fulfill, are imposed on persons who, under the convention, are at full liberty to enter and reside in the South African Republic on condition of conforming to its laws.

"You will state that her Majesty's Government appreciates the repeated assurances of President Kruger that the Government of the South African Republic has no intention of departing from the terms of the London convention, and therefore feels confident that it will not attempt to enforce the law."

In a letter to Lord Rosmead, explaining the reasons for the dispatch, Mr. Chamberlain said the British Government could not accept the alien immigrants law as an ordinary police law within the terms of Article 14 of the London convention, which declares that all persons other than natives conforming themselves to the laws of the South African Republic shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the Republic. The alien immigrants law provided that such persons should not be at liberty to enter or reside in the Republic unless they could show affirmatively that they had the means or ability to support themselves.

Mr. Chamberlain argued that as the only condition imposed by the convention is that they should conform to the laws of the republic, the new law was ultra vires, and, moreover, would impose "a further condition of a burdensome nature which it might be difficult for many of the poorer, though perfectly respectable immigrants to satisfy."

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE MEETS.

Addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury in a Patriotic Speech.

LONDON, May 6.—The annual meeting of the Primrose League took place to-day at Albert Hall. There was a large attendance of members and the galleries were crowded. The platform was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. Among those present were the Dukes of Marlborough, Leeds, and Norfolk, and many eminent peers and members of the House of Commons.

Mme. Albani sang the National anthem, after which the Marquis of Salisbury, who was then enthusiastically cheered, congratulated the league upon the continuous progress it is making in celebrating the reign of Queen Victoria.

The Marquis of Salisbury, continuing, said this was an epoch in English history which gave the league special reason to rejoice at the characteristics of her Majesty's great reign.

The Premier then dwelt at length upon the Greco-Turkish war and the concert of Europe, the main object of which, he said, was to prevent a European war, adding that the belief of all danger of such a war was finally dissipated, and the peace of Europe, apart from the local conflict, had been placed on a better basis and had better hope of its future than ever before. Her Majesty's Government, the Premier also said, would do its best to end the bloodshed.

Referring to South Africa, the Marquis of Salisbury declared that the London convention must be observed.

In concluding reference to the war the Marquis of Salisbury said:

"The opening of the Eastern question was greatly dreaded, but it has now come like a nightmare. There has been great terror that any outbreak in the southeast of Europe might lead to a general blaze, but it is to be hoped that the danger is past and that we may look calmly on the larger interests involved.

"It may be that Turkey has exhibited proofs of strength which few suspected, and perhaps a better future is open to the dominions of the Sultan. His Government may improve, or maybe the Empire will collapse, as many have feared. In either case we are justified in believing that all changes will be conducted under the sanction of peaceful deliberations."

The Duke of Marlborough proposed a resolution congratulating the Queen upon the growth of the Empire during her long reign, and upon the growth of patriotic and fraternal feeling in the various portions of her Majesty's vast dominions. The resolution was adopted.

THE SHIP TRAVELER WRECKED.

Sixteen of Her Crew Died at Sea of Fever.

PORT LOUIS, Island of Mauritius, May 6.—The British ship Traveler, Capt. Christie, from Sonabaya for Delaware Breakwater, was wrecked off the Island of Rodrigues, 330 miles east-northeast of Mauritius, on Feb. 4, but the news has only just reached here. Her hull materials were lost, but 800 tons of the cargo have been saved. Capt. Christie, his first officer, and fourteen of the crew died at sea of fever.

The Traveler was built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1870. She registered 1,420 tons, and was owned by J. R. Haws & Co. of Liverpool.

DISORDER IN THE REICHSRATH.

Caused by a Motion to Impeach Five of the Austrian Ministers.

VIENNA, May 6.—There were disorderly scenes in the Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day during the discussion of the motion submitted by the German Nationalists, to impeach Count Badeni, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Dr. Bilinski, the Minister of Finance; Dr. Gleispach, the Minister of Justice; Baron Glanz d'Eicha, the Minister of Commerce, and Count Ledebur-Wicheln, the Minister of Agriculture, for violating their Ministerial powers by the issue of a decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia.

Count Badeni pointed out that the ordinances relating to languages were constitutional, and cited in support of his assertion the fundamental laws of the States.

Dr. Wolff, the mover of the resolution, then described the Czechs, Slavonians, and others as being "quite inferior races." A great uproar followed, and the sitting was suspended.

When the debate was resumed Dr. Wolff was called to order, and was finally told to resume his seat. This he refused to do, appealed to the House, and demanded a division on the question whether he was to be allowed to speak.

The Vice President of the House, T. Kathrein, refused to put the question, and a renewal of the disorder followed. Finally, after repeatedly ringing his bell, the Vice President again suspended the sitting.

AN ENGLISH AUTHOR DEAD.

James Theodore Bent, the Traveler, Dies in London.

LONDON, May 6.—James Theodore Bent, the well-known traveler and author of works of travel, is dead.

Mr. Bent was born in Yorkshire, March 30, 1852. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, and spent the greater part of his life in traveling in the East. He was very familiar with the districts of Asia Minor and had been in all parts of Persia, Arabia, and Abyssinia. He knew Greece and Mashonaland well. His books are excellent specimens of their class. In 1885 he published "The Cyclades, or Life Among the Insular Greeks."

Britain's Commercial Treaties.

LONDON, May 6.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to a question as to whether, in consequence of the tariff proposals of Canada, the Government was considering the advisability of renouncing the treaties of commerce between Great Britain, France, and Belgium, said the matter was receiving careful consideration, and the Government was unable to make a statement on the subject at present.

Drowned in a Colliery.

DURHAM, May 6.—Eleven men have been drowned through an inflow of water into the Kelloe Colliery.

SEIZES A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Mrs. James C. Huncker Dragged Two Blocks by a Frightened Steed in Bath Beach.

While trying to stop a runaway horse in Bath Beach yesterday afternoon Mrs. James C. Huncker, wife of the former manager of the New Manhattan Athletic Club of New York was seriously injured. Mrs. Huncker had just stepped out of the bowling alley of the New York Outing Club in company with several women who had been bowling with her, when a horse attached to an empty phaeton came around the corner and turned into Bay Twentieth Street.

Mrs. Huncker ran into the middle of the road and waved her cape at the horse. This did not stop him, and as he neared her she seized him by the bridle. Mrs. Huncker is an athlete, but she was no match for the frightened horse, who dragged her two blocks until in front of the Avoca Villa he sheered off in an open field. Mrs. Huncker then dropped from exhaustion. The horse ran on two blocks further, and was finally caught. Mrs. Huncker is badly bruised, but will be out in a few days.

The team belonged to a collector for the Otto Huber Brewing Company. He had stepped into a real estate office. While there the horse took fright at a trolley car and ran away.

PROPERTY OWNERS PROTEST.

Objection Raised to the New Third Avenue Bridge Approach.

The Third Avenue Improvement Association, composed of business men and property owners of Third Avenue, betwee.. One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, held a meeting last night at 2,350 Third Avenue, to protest against the building of he horseshoe approach to the new Third Avenue bridge.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and endeavor to obtain a reconsideration of the horseshoe approach plan and the adoption of the west side approach.

DE ANGELIS ATTACKS ROTH.

The Comedian and His Former Manager Come to Blows.

The bitter feeling that has existed for some time between Jefferson De Angelis and Nathaniel Roth, who managed the comedian in the short-lived piece "The Caliph," culminated last evening in a fight at the Casino between the two.

When the run of "The Caliph" terminated abruptly last October at the Broadway Theatre, the comedian and his manager quarreled and each blamed the other for the sudden closing of the piece. Since that time Mr. Roth has managed other productions on the road. Last evening at about 5:45 o'clock Jefferson De Angelis was instructing Harry McDonough, who is to appear in the new Casino review, in some new dancing steps. As he was walking down the aisle toward the stage he saw his former manager sitting in one of the orchestra chairs, and walking up to him said:

"You have been going around town for some time making remarks about me. If you know when you are well off you'll shut up."

"Well, I won't," retorted Mr. Roth, who started to get up from his seat. Mr. De Angelis grabbed him by the throat with both hands, and forced him down underneath the orchestra chairs. Wolf Falk and Dan Daly, who were sitting near, jumped in between the men and stopped the fight.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Dorothy Usher and Robert Moulton will shortly appear in variety on the Keith circuit.

Madeline and Marie De Berger will sail for Europe to-morrow to join the Sarah Bernhardt company in Paris.

Vernona Jarbeau will appear next season in a new opera by De Koven & Smith, under the management of H. R. Jacobs.

J. E. Dodson, who acts the rôle of Cardinal Richelieu in "Under the Red Robe," at the Empire Theatre, sails for Europe May 29.

Joseph Jefferson sent a check for $100 to E. E. Rice yesterday for a box for the James W. Collier benefit, which will be given at the Herald Square Theatre May 20.

Frank Murray, Manager of "The Wedding Day" company, will be associated with William Parry this Summer in the production of "Le Petit Faust" at Manhattan Beach.

A matinée performance of Sardou's "Divorçons" will be given by Mrs. Fiske at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day for the benefit of the Maternity Free Bed Fund of the Hahnemann Hospital.

Harry Mann assumed the business management of the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, succeeding Al Levering. Mr. Mann was formerly business manager of the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Robert B. Mantell, the actor, and Martin Hanley have purchased a new play by Howard Hall entitled "The Fatal Flower." It is a romantic drama in five acts, and will be produced in Philadelphia Sept. 6.

"The Captain of the Nonsuch," a comedy in three acts, adapted from the French of Hennequin by Col. J. F. Milliken, will be produced early next Fall by Frank L. Goodwin. William Bonnell will act the chief rôle.

The regular monthly meeting of the Actors' Fund of America was held yesterday afternoon. General routine business was conducted, and the Executive Committee was instructed to select the nominating committee for the annual election of officers. There are thirteen vacancies to fill.

A new feature, entitled "The Circus Horse," was introduced in the burlesque "Mr. New York, Esq.," at Weber and Fields's Music Hall, last night. The piece is very funny, and was well received by a crowded house. Lew Fields, Joe Weber and Sam Bernard appeared as clowns, and Charles Ross was the ring master.

A very delicate operation was performed in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 225 West Thirty-first Street, yesterday, on Rose Coghlan, the actress. Years ago Miss Coghlan was injured while riding a horse, and the effects of this injury have been increasing ever since. It was finally decided that an operation was necessary, and Prof. William R. Pryor and Dr. Walter C. Gilday were selected to perform it. It took them two hours and twenty minutes yesterday to do the work, Miss Coghlan being under the influence of anæsthetics. They performed the operation successfully, and the actress bore up under it wonderfully. She will have to remain in bed four or five weeks, but her complete recovery is regarded as certain.

DISASTERS FOR INSURGENTS.

Lighters of a Filibustering Expedition Captured—The Death of Charles Aguirre Confirmed.

HAVANA, May 6.—The Spanish cruiser Maria Cristina has captured, at the mouth of the Mosquito River, four lighters of American construction. They had apparently been used in the landing of a filibustering expedition. The troops ashore captured sixty-three boxes of cartridges belonging to the filibusters.

The escort of a railroad train running between Tunas and Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, on Monday last, discovered another dynamite bomb on the rails, with electric wires connected to it. This opportune discovery saved a passenger train from a most serious disaster.

Confirmation has been received in official circles of the death of Charles Aguirre, the insurgent leader. He was killed in a recent engagement with the Spanish troops. Important documents found upon his person show, among other things, that Gen. Maximo Gomez is in bad health.

The Spanish gunboat Satelite, at Caney, near Tunas, saw a suspicious-looking steamer making signals. The gunboat fired fifteen shots at the steamer, which eventually disappeared. Later the Satelite returned and reconnoitered the coast in the vicinity of Guasimas, Paso Hanao, and the Harbor of Palo Alto. While so doing, the gunboat sighted a detachment of insurgent cavalry, evidently awaiting the landing of a filibustering expedition. Fifteen shells were fired at the insurgent force, which was thereby dispersed.

Capt. Gen. Weyler, with his Adjutants and an escort, left Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, yesterday, by special train and arrived unexpectedly at San Juan de Las Yeras. The authorities and the inhabitants of the place were much surprised at the Captain General's visit.

José Cepero, the insurgent cavalry leader who was released on April 30, the case against him having been dismissed, visited Consul General Lee to-day and will sail from Cuba on Wednesday next. Cepero is an American citizen and was captured on board a steamer at Batabano, Jan. 12, 1896.

Count Compagnoni-Marefaschi, the Italian Consul here, leaves Havana to-day for Italy, via New York.

An Editorial Staff Arrested.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 6.—The entire editorial staff of the paper called El Continente Americano, which is the organ of the Mexican sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents, was arrested to-day at the instigation of the Duke De Arces, Spanish Minister, who complains that the paper has insulted a friendly nation. The editors are young Mexican students, and popular sympathy is with them. The arrest is causing much comment, but it could not be helped as the Spanish Minister presented formal complaint, and under the law action had to be taken, but the outcome is watched with great interest. There will be no trouble in securing the ablest legal talent to defend the young editors.

H. G. RICE OF PASSAIC MISSING.

Left Home Tuesday and Came to New York—Drew $5,000 from a Bank.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 6.—H. G. Rice of 57 Bond Street has been missing since Tuesday. He has been a prominent and respected resident of this city. Tuesday morning he bade his wife an affectionate good-bye and started for New York. He has not been at home since.

Mrs. Rice ascertained that Tuesday afternoon her husband drew $5,000 from a bank in New York. She fears he has been foully dealt with.

ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.

Louis Pheil Runs Away from the Trenton Insane Asylum.

TRENTON, May 6.—Louis Pheil, the convicted murderer of Christian Zaiss of Vineland, escaped from the Trenton Insane Asylum to-day.

Pheil was sent to the asylum from the penitentiary. Some persons believe he feigned insanity while i.. the prison, so as to better his chances of escape.

Before being sent to the penitentiary Pheil threatened to kill his sister-in-law, who lives in Vineland, and also some court officials. It is feared he will attempt to carry his threat into execution.

STEEL HOUSEBOAT LAUNCHED.

It Belongs to George E. Chisolm of the New York Yacht Club.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 6.—The new steel steam houseboat Pioneer, owned by George E. Chisolm of the New York Yacht Club was launched from Marvel & Co.'s ship yard in this city this afternoon. The craft was christened by Mrs. Chisolm, wife of the owner. A small party was aboard and the launch was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

The Pioneer was built from the plans of H. C. Wintringham of Brooklyn. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 125 feet; beam, 20 feet; depth, 10 feet, 3 inches; draught, 5 feet, 6 inches. She has two triple expansion engines of 6½, 10½, and 16 inches diameter of cylinder and 10 inches stroke of piston. The Pioneer will go to New York next week.

EMPLOYERS MEAN TO ACT.

The Chicago Traders Exchange to Take a Hand in Labor Struggles.

CHICAGO, May 6.—For the first time within twenty-five years the Builders and Traders' Exchange proposes to take a hand in struggles between employer and employees. It will act either as mediator or as a foe to the dictates of the Building Trades Council, as occasion may demand. A meeting of contractors is called for next Monday, and that day is to witness the creation of a new organization, which promises to play an important part in all local labor troubles of the future.

The plan of organization embraces an Advisory Committee, on which every building trade will be represented. This council is designed to be to the employing contractors what the Building Trades Council is to the various classes of building laborers.

GAS COMPANIES QUIT FIGHTING.

An Agreement Has Been Reached by the Chicago Concerns.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Ogden Gas Company and the Gas Trust have reached an agreement. The gas company will continue to do business as an independent corporation. The trust will oppose it only as an open and above-board competitor.

The sort of competition which has characterized the operations of the rivals has consisted in frantic races in laying pipes into new buildings, active bidding for customers, offering of bonuses to retain old customers and to get new ones, and all the tactics usually employed by an old corporation to exterminate a new rival.

The Ogden Gas Company, in return for being let alone, withdraws from the fight at Springfield against the bill to consolidate all the companies in Chicago.

SAYS HE WAS ROBBED.

A New York Man in Hartford Claims to Have Lost $5,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 6.—William Stephenson, who said he did business at 203 Broadway, New York, complained to the police this morning that he had been robbed in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Station of $5,000 by a gang of thieves who jostled him in a crowd and snatched his purse from his inside vest pocket. Of the amount taken, he said, $400 was in cash and the remainder in negotiable paper.

As far as can be ascertained, the robbery was committed on the 8:33 train as it was about to leave the station this morning, and the thieves, after obtaining the booty, stuffed the empty pocketbook into a letter box in the station and, it is believed, made their escape on some other train.

A man suspected of being one of the thieves was arrested in Middletown on the arrival of a train from this city.

At 203 Broadway it was said last night that no William Stephenson had ever had an office in the building.

Opening of the Sandy Hook Route.

The steamer Monmouth of the Sandy Hook Route will be placed in service on Monday, May 10, leaving New York, foot Rector Street, at 10:15 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., arriving at New York 9:30 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.—Adv.

TO PROBE THE PARIS FIRE

Inquiry Will Be Made to Place the Blame for the Charity Bazaar Disaster.

MORE THAN 150 BODIES FOUND

Only Five of Those Recovered from the Ruins Remain Unidentified—Blame Placed on the Prefecture of Police—Victims Die of Injuries.

PARIS, May 6.—The question of responsibility for the fire in the Grand Charity Bazaar in the Rue Jean Goujon is engaging the attention of public officials and the newspapers. Some very rigid investigations will be instituted, and nothing will be left undone to place the blame. That such a catastrophe could happen in any other large city in the world seems quite impossible, and Paris feels keenly her reproach and shame.

The number of dead will exceed, in all probability, 150 people. Only five bodies now remain unidentified. The Prefecture of Police is blamed for not having taken proper precautions, and the public feeling against M. Lepine, the Prefect, is very strong. Why such an inflammable structure was permitted in the city is what everybody asks, and nobody seems able to explain.

There was culpable negligence on the part of the authorities without a doubt, and the suggestion is made that the fear of offending the distinguished patrons and patronesses of the bazaar was the chief reason why the flimsy structure was allowed to go up without a protest. No one seemed to dare to interfere, even if he wanted to. This, in connection with the extreme excitability of the French, accounts, in a measure, for the terrible extent of the mortality.

To the list of victims must be added the names of Mlle. de Chevilly and the Vicomtesse d'Avenal, who have succumbed to the injuries which they sustained while escaping from the fire.

The other victims whose remains have been identified are Mme. de Villeneuve, Mme. Cordoet, Mme. Blinsky, Mme. de Cousson, Mme. Genty, Sister St. Claire, and Dr. Rochet Mazure.

The Government has ordered all the subsidized theatres to be closed until Saturday, as a mark of respect for the dead.

FEARS FOR AN AMERICAN GIRL.

Miss Fannie E. Payn, Whose Mother Lives in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 6.—Mrs. Mary B. Payn of this place fears that her daughter, Fannie E. Payn, who for months has been traveling in Europe, may have been in the Charity Bazaar, Paris, at the time of the fire.

Miss Payn was to reach Paris Tuesday morning. She is a granddaughter of ex-Congressman Marvin of Saratoga.

The family has cabled the American Consul in Paris to make inquiries.

Comtesse de Mun Not Dead.

MONTREAL, May 6.—In the list of those who perished in the Paris fire was the name of the Countess De Mun. Friends of the family in this city, after telegraphing condolences, were rejoiced to receive a message from Count De Mun, reading: "News happily false; all saved."

DUCHESSE COURTED DEATH.

Refused to Leave the Burning Bazaar in Paris Until Visitors Were Saved.

PARIS, May 6.—The remains of the Duchesse d'Alençon was placed in a coffin this afternoon in the presence of Prince Louis and Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, Baron Lambert and Col. de Percival, who signed their names on the sealed coffin. The Duc de Vendome, son of the deceased Duchesse, was also present.

It is stated that Mlle. de L——, (name not given in full, according to the custom of French newspapers,) the daughter of a well-known Colonel, visited the Duc de Vendome, son of the Duc d'Alencon, yesterday, and repeated a conversation she had with the late Duchesse d'Alencon, who was one of the victims, just before the catastrophe. Mlle. de L—— referred to the courageous conduct of her Royal Highness after the fire broke out, and continued:

"I was talking to the Duchess in front of the stall where I was assisting, when I heard a cry of fire, and immediately said to the Duchess:

"'Let us go, Madame. Come at once.'

"The Duchess replied:

"'No, not yet. Let us give the visitors time to get outside.'

"I saw the crowd rush for the exits and the flames spreading from hanging to hanging around us, while drops of burning tar fell upon us. I took the Duchess by the waist and was dragging her away. I repeated:

"'You must come, madame.'

"I dragged her a few paces; but, with a brusque movement, she released herself, repeating:

"'No! No! I will remain.'

"As I was suffocating and as the flames had already reached us, I was compelled to abandon her.

"She stood motionless, then took a few steps toward her stall, her eyes upraised to heaven as though seeing visions, and that was the last I saw of her."

FEARS FOR HER SISTER'S SAFETY.

Mrs. Burrell Cabled to Paris Asking for News of Miss De Forest.

Mrs. Burrell, wife of the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, fears that her sister, Miss De Forest, has met her death in the Charity Bazaar fire in Paris.

Mrs. Burrell has cabled to Paris for information, but received no answer last night. Miss De Forest is a correspondent for several American journals.

JOSEPH THORON SAFE.

His Brother Says that He Was Not in Paris at the Time of the Disaster.

News cabled from Paris about the disaster at the Charity Bazaar mentioned as among the persons possibly lost Joseph Thoron of this city. Mr. Thoron was at one time President of the Catholic Club in New York, and his friends here were alarmed while there was any uncertainty as to his safety.

His brother, Casimir Thoron, said yesterday that Joseph Thoron was in Marseilles at the time of the fire. "I am sure," he said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that my brother had not left Marseilles for Paris since I last heard from him, two or three days ago. The only explanation I have to offer is that my brother's name was confounded with Joseph Donon, a man well known in Paris society, who would very likely have attended a social function of this importance. I sincerely hope that M. Donon has not suffered, but if he has, it is quite possible that the similarity of names led to the mistake of mentioning my brother's name."

Justice Osborn's Condition Worse.

The condition of Justice Osborn of the Supreme Court, who has been ill at his home in Brooklyn for the last three weeks, took a turn for the worse yesterday, and his physician has grave fears for him. On Monday last Justice Osborn made an attempt to hold court, despite medical advice to the contrary. He was seized with a fainting fit shortly after he ascended the bench, and was taken home unconscious in a carriage.

Wagner Musical Lecture.

A "Wagner musical lecture" was given at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, by Basil Crump of the London Wagner Society. Mrs. B. G. Cleather delivered an address on Wagner. Mr. Crump lectured on "Lohengrin" and the Mystic Brotherhood of the Holy Grail.

WILD FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

Work of the Alumnæ Science Class of the Normal College.

The Alumnæ Science Class of the Normal College, under the charge of Mrs. John I. Winthrop, opened a novel exhibition of wild flowers, found in New York and vicinity, in the calisthenium of the college, at Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday.

The class journeyed to Staten Island Wednesday and collected a large amount of the flora of the place. Besides this, many of their out-of-town friends contributed, and two handsomely-freighted tables of cultivated flowers were sent in by city florists.

The object of the exhibition is to arouse a love of natural science in the minds of the young. To this end the city teachers are invited to come and bring their pupils. Admission for these is free, a small fee being charged for others, which will be turned over to the fund of the Alumnæ Settlement House in Seventy-second Street. The exhibition is open to-day from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon and will be open Saturday all day. Yesterday a large number of teachers, with their youthful charges, paid the exhibition a visit. Some of the flowers are very rare.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lloyd—Wingate.

The marriage of Miss Mary Helen Wingate, daughter of Gen. George W. Wingate, to Horatio Gates Lloyd, Jr., was celebrated last evening at Holy Trinity Church, in Brooklyn. The bride's maid of honor was Miss Louisa M. Wingate, and the bridesmaids were Misses Harriet Amsden, Harriet Man, Susan Man, and Mary Walworth. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, William Soper Lloyd, and his ushers were George A. Wingate, William P. Dubois, Charles H. Whitney, Horace M. Coombs, Joseph S. Elberson, and Harry S. Morgan.

The bride wore a white satin gown, and her veil, decorated with orange blossoms, was caught with pearls.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at Gen. Wingate's home in Dean Street. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd will make their home in Philadelphia, where Mr. Lloyd is counsel to one of the largest trust companies in the city.

Stutz—Laumann.

Miss Caroline Laumann was married on Wednesday to Ernest Stutz at the home of the bride's parents, 238 South Fourth Street, Williamsburg. Miss Ida Laumann and Miss Gussie Stutz were the bridesmaids, and Henry Bullwinkel was best man. The residence was lavishly decorated with flowers.

Munn—Brainard.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 6.—Miss Susanne Brainard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Walter Brainard of Irvington Avenue, South Orange, was married at noon to-day in the First Presbyterian Church here to John Pier Munn of Plainfield. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. George L. Spining, performed the ceremony.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Two maple trees were given to the Italian school of the Children's Aid Society by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and were planted in front of the school building, at 156 Leonard Street yesterday. The 400 pupils of the school witnessed the planting, under charge of Principal Mrs. E. E. Staats.

At the meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the University Settlement on Delancey Street yesterday in the United Charities Building it was announced that $1,000 had been raised for the Settlement kindergarten. Arrangements were made to continue the Summer outings, and the day excursions this season, and the Settlement camp at Greenwood Lake, N. J., will be again maintained.

The twenty-one young society women composing the women's string orchestra entertained a large audience of their fashionable friends at their third concert of the season last evening in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club on West Fortieth Street. Carl V. Lachmund was conductor, and the solo singer was Mlle. Alice Veriet from the Paris Opéra Comique. Haendel's "Largo" and Krug's "Gestaedniss" from "Liesbesnovelle" were among the numbers of a well-arranged programme.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner of 64 Fifth Avenue will give a musicale and reception to the members of the Emma Willard Association to-morrow at 2 P. M. Mrs. Russell Sage is the President of the association. After the musicale there will be a reception, at which Mrs. Sage will be assisted by some of the officers of the association. Among the invited guests are Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Bashford Dean, Mrs. Margaret Sangster, Mrs. Margaret Welch, Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, and Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick.

ABOLISHING PAID FIREMEN.

Long Island City Will Return to the Old Volunteer System.

Steps were taken yesterday by the Board of Fire Commissioners of Long Island City toward abolishing the present paid Fire Department and adopting the Buffalo system, which is practically a volunteer department. The expenses of the Long Island force has for some time been in excess of the appropriation, and the Common Council, which is in opposition to Mayor Gleason, has refused to aid him in his efforts to meet the deficiency. About ten paid men will be retained. The rest will have to be volunteers.

The engines will be taken from the upper part of the city and housed in the First and Third Wards, where the factories are situated. When the residents of the upper wards Wednesday night found that the apparatus was being moved their denunciation of the Aldermen was strong, and they nearly mobbed the firemen.

Lighter Alpha Sunk at the Wharf.

The loaded lighter Alpha, owned by Jarvis & Co., of 65 South Street, New York, tied up at the Rotterdam steamship dock, foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken, Wednesday night. Peter Hulquest, the mate, was the only person left on board. While Mate Hulquest sat in the cabin at midnight he suddenly heard a rush of water in the hold. He barely had time to spring to the deck of a lighter lying alongside before the Alpha keeled over and sank.

Non-Union Men Discharged.

A strike was threatened yesterday in the Astoria Hotel, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, against non-union marble cutters' helpers, who were working there, and several walking delegates went to the building to call the men out. The non-union men were discharged and the strike was averted. The strike in the Delmonico new restaurant building, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, against non-union hod hoisting engineers, was settled yesterday by the discharge of the engineers.

National College of Epicures.

The annual convention of the National College of Epicures of the United States closed last night with a banquet at 456 Sixth Avenue. Covers were laid for eighty. At the meeting yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Adolph Meyer, Supreme High Chief; Charles H. Berghaus, Assistant Supreme High Chief; Theodore La Manna, Supreme Secretary; A. Chabison, Supreme Treasurer.

Cruelty to Prisoners.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 6.—The Senate Prison Investigating Committee heard testimony to-day about inhuman treatment of prisoners and other things. John Doe, a two-year convict, released yesterday, related dozens of cases of brutal flogging of men, women, and children, of the rack, thumbstall, &c., giving names, dates, and every detail, and charged that one woman hung up by the thumbs, died from the effects of the punishment.

Suicide of a Physician.

NORWICH, Conn., May 6.—Dr. C. Billings Farnsworth committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Business reverses undoubtedly was the motive for the deed. Dr. Farnsworth was at one time a prominent physician, was a member of the Connecticut Society, and Sons of the American Revolution. He was about sixty-eight years old.

Provident Loan Society's Auction.

There was lively bidding at the auction sale of unredeemed pledges by the Provident Loan Society, at 238 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. It was the second day of the fourth sale of the society, and the total amount realized was $2,142, or $6 more than was taken in on Wednesday.

FOR SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

A Chicago Man a Prominent Candidate for the Place.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The friends of Henry Ives Cobb, the well-known architect of this city, who also has an office in Washington, say that he is in line to become Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, succeeding Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Cobb has been a candidate for the place ever since the new Administration took hold, and when it became apparent that Secretary Gage would make a change in the place he redoubled his efforts. He has considerable political backing. Senator Cullom and several Illinois Congressmen are working for him. Secretary Gage has not signified that he shows Mr. Cobb any favor for the place, but the latter's friends say it is as good as his.

Mr. Cobb is the architect of the new Post Office Building in this city.

CIGARETTE TAX DECISION.

West Virginia's Supreme Court Finds a Law Invalid.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., May 6.—A decision of the State Supreme Court against the prohibitory cigarette tax has called attention to the fact that the original package decision of the United States Supreme Court in the original package case, regarding inter-State commerce, and the law passed by Congress March 3, 1897, make it possible for any man to sell spirits in original packages in any State in quantities as low as half a pint, when packed in another State.

The original-package decision provides against taxing or regulating the sale of articles in original packages shipped from one State to another. The law of March 3 permits packing spirits in half-pint packages, so that any one in any State may pay the United States license and sell spirits packed in any other State in the original packages. Several of such liquor stores will be opened within a week in Tyler County, a prohibition county of this State.

The United States Savings Bank.

The United States Savings Bank, which was organized in 1889 to encourage those in hard circumstances in saving, and has been situated since that time at Third Avenue and Sixty-second Street, will move to-morrow to larger and better equipped quarters on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. A branch of the Penny Provident Fund of the Charity Organization is connected with the bank, and will move with it. In 1893 the United States Savings Bank was one of the two banks of the city which made a net gain of depositors during the year. The change of quarters, it is thought, will not interfere with its work for the east side laboring classes, and will also furnish convenient banking facilities for the residents of the more fashionable district.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Hester Mary Howard.

Mrs. Hester Mary Howard, widow of a former Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Long Island, died Wednesday evening, at her home, 241 West Seventy-first Street, of old age. Mrs. Howard was the daughter of Bilopp Benjamin Seaman of this city. She was born in Oyster Bay, L. I., on July 27, 1818. She was married when about eighteen years of age to Robert T. Howard of Charleston, S. C., who was then pursuing his studies in a Northern theological seminary. Mr. Howard many years later became the pastor of St. John's Church, in Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., where he remained until his death, about fifteen years ago. Mrs. Howard of late years made her home with her son-in-law, Townsend Jones, on West Seventy-first Street. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Alice King of this city, widow of Dr. Charles Henry King, and Mrs. Katherine H. Townsend, and one son, Henry S. Howard. The funeral will be held at her late home at 8 o'clock to-night.

Sister Elizabeth.

Sister Elizabeth, (Smith,) for twenty years at the head of the orphanage department of the Long Island Church Charity Foundation, died yesterday morning, after a brief illness, at the age of seventy years. Sister Elizabeth was born in Virginia, but since her early girlhood had devoted her life to charitable and benevolent objects. The funeral services will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the chapel of the Orphanage, Albany Avenue and Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. Bishop Littlejohn will probably conduct the services. Her name in secular life was Elizabeth Smith.

Bartholomew Gedney.

Bartholomew Gedney, one of the oldest residents of Westchester County, died at his home on Ridgeway Street, White Plains, Wednesday. He was in his ninety-sixth year, having been born on April 22, 1802. Mr. Gedney owned one of the finest farms in the State. He was a member of the Farmers' Club of Beuford, composed of old and aristocratic residents of the county, and a worker in the Methodist Church. His first Presidential ballot was cast for John Quincy Adams. He leaves a married daughter, Mrs. William Banks, and three sons, William H., John, and Bartholomew, Jr.

Nelson Abbott.

Nelson Abbott, for the last forty years a resident of this city, died yesterday at White Plains. Mr. Abbott was born in West Chester, and lived for many years at Brewsters, N. Y., and had also been a resident of Stamford, Conn. Since 1859 he had been a member of the household of Miss Catherine J. Pryor, at 52 West Twenty-seventh Street. The funeral will be held in the at White Plains. Mr. Abbott was blind for a number of years.

Malcolm Sinclair.

Malcolm Sinclair, a Canadian farmer, died yesterday at his temporary home, 146 West Thirty-first Street. Mr. Sinclair was born in Scotland sixty-five years ago. He emigrated to Canada many years ago, establishing himself at Mount Forest. For some time he had been suffering from stomach trouble, and a few weeks ago came to this city to consult a physician. The body was taken to Canada yesterday for burial. Mr. Sinclair left ten children.

Gen. Hiram C. Rogers.

Gen. Hiram C. Rogers died yesterday at the home of his son, in Port Dickinson, a suburb of Binghamton. He was a Major of the National Guard of the State, and Captain of the Twentieth Separate Company of Binghamton. His last illness dated from the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,000,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
201 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
80 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
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FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
HAVE REMOVED TO
1 NASSAU STREET,
Corner of Wall Street.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, April 20, 1897.

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock, under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, represented by the undersigned Committee; and To Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

1. That pursuant to an understanding with the Committee representing outstanding minority interests, the time within which bonds and stock may be deposited under the said Agreement of Reorganization without penalty has been extended to and including MAY 11, 1897.

2. That the first installment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit: $12.50 on each Consolidated Mortgage Bond, $1.25 on each share of Preferred Stock, and $1.00 on each share of Common Stock, is hereby called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, 10 Wall Street, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before MAY 11, 1897.

Certificates must be presented at the time of payment, that the same may be noted thereon.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
E. ROLLINS MORSE
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel, 10 Wall St., New York.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Charlestown, Ind.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, at a price not to exceed 100 per cent. ($1,000 per bond), with interest to the coupon date next ensuing the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall St., City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 20th, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee, by G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, May 6th, 1897.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held this day the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

M. J. Adrian,	John Schnurr,
H. C. Amend,	Jas. Schaeffler,
S. Bergmann,	Henry Weller,
A. Dooper,	Geo. Storm,
Sol. Menrbach,	Chr. Wynen,
Chas. L. Adrian,	

and Mr. H. C. Amend elected Vice President, and Mr. H. B. Amend elected Vice President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Shoe and Leather Reporter for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 Spruce Street, in the City of New York, on the THIRTEENTH DAY OF MAY, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on the second day of May and will open on the 14th day of May.
JAMES E. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
April 30th, 1897.

Office of Madison Square Garden Co.
To the Stockholders of the Madison Square Garden Company:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY will be held on Tuesday, the eleventh day of May, 1897, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, East 26th St. The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, April 29, to Wednesday, May 5.
JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.
New York, April 24, 1897.

Twenty-third Ward Bank,
Corner Southern Boulevard and Third Avenue,
New York, April 24, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday evening, May 11, 1897.

The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M.

Transfer books will close May 7 and reopen May 12.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow but strong.

Not much that could be fairly considered new came into the range of Wall Street vision yesterday, and yet the stock market changed as suddenly into firmness as the buoyancy of Tuesday changed into the weakness of Wednesday. Almost every conspicuous stock on the list scored some advance.

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Even the Gould stocks seemed suddenly to be in a position strong enough to resist current attacks. At the opening of the market they all declined, and some of them notably enough to make them objects of apprehension. Further sensational reports touching their affairs went the rounds, and all the professional talent of the Stock Exchange was ranged aggressively against them. But the net results of the day showed a fractional loss for one of them and fractional gains for the others. Officially it is still asserted that nothing serious is affecting the affairs of any of the Gould properties. Mr. George J. Gould seems personally to be little concerned over Wall Street tales and Wall Street attacks; he has gone fishing.

***

Barely 150,000 shares of stock were traded in all day yesterday. Sugar Trust occupied third place, Western Union and Burlington both surpassing it. Sugar Trust's quotation was up above 116, and buying orders for Washington account seemed to be in evidence. Politicians at the National Capital are credited with livelier interest in the stock market just at present than at any time for a long while past.

***

Foreign buying orders were executed here yesterday in some of the conspicuous Vanderbilt stocks. One of the foremost banking houses of London is credited with the issuance of a confidential letter to British clients, in which New York Central, on the basis of its pending refunding scheme, is set down as "a safe investment of assured yield, and with excellent prospects for material appreciation in market value."

***

Omaha suddenly became conspicuous yesterday on transactions approximating 10,000 shares. It sold down a point and a half in early transactions to a lower figure than it has lately touched, but made a later fractional recovery. Some long stock has been coming out on the new understanding that further dividends on the stock are not to be expected till next February. This information, though not officially confirmed, is rather discouraging to people who bought the stock something like ten points higher than it is now, on the expectation that dividends, if not made quarterly, would, at least, come semi-annually. Intrinsically it can be relied upon that the Omaha property's best interests will be subserved in whatever the official policy may be.

***

Considerably over 25,000 shares of Chicago Gas were traded in yesterday, and the stock was strong throughout the day, a net advance of about 1 point being scored. Wall Street bears on this stock seem to have been much misled by recent advices from Chicago speculators, who have been announcing daily that the bill before the Illinois Legislature of benefit to the Chicago Gas property was bound to be defeated this week.

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Gold exports do not gain in Wall Street interest. For the time their stock market influence is over, and the same is true of foreign war news.

***

Government bonds were firm. The fours, 1907, registered, and the fours of 1925 advanced ½. There were sales of $44,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112; $16,500 do, registered, at 110⅝; $20,000 fives, coupon, at 113⅛, and $14,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 122¼.

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In State securities, $1,000 Tennessee Settlement threes sold at 80½.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	Lake Shore	2
Am. Tobacco	½	Louisville & Nash.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Metropolitan Trac.	4
Brooklyn Un. Gas	½	N. J. Central	1
Chi., R. & Quincy	½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Chicago Gas	½	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	½	Reading	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	Southern pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Chicago & Alton	⅜	Del., Lack. & West.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	¾	St. P. & Omaha	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. con.	1	Ulster & Del. con.	1
Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1	Union Pac. col. tr. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
Erie prior lien 4s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House Exchanges, $103,532,208; balances, $5,908,000; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $648,214.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1 1-16@1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85⅝@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55@60c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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Call money loaned as high as 1¾ per cent. yesterday, no business being done under 1½ per cent. There was a better demand in the call department, and brokers reported an improvement in the day's business. Commercial paper also showed more activity yesterday than for some time. But the supply and the demand improved. In time money no change can be recorded.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were, declined: New York Central, ⅝, to 101; Erie, ⅜, to 12; St. Paul, ¼, to 74⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 44⅝; Reading, ¼, to 9⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 54¾; Illinois Central at 94, and Erie first preferred at 28⅜. British consols declined ⅛, to 112⅛ for money, and 112 9-16 for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes from the previous account: Total reserve decreased £620,000, circulation increased £386,000, bullion decreased £240,198, other securities decreased £283,000, other deposits increased £578,000, public deposits decreased £1,538,000, notes reserve decreased £708,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 51.91 per cent., is now 51.60 per cent., as compared with a decline from 59.70 per cent. to 59.02 per cent. in the corresponding week one year ago. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes from the previous account: Notes in circulation decreased 18,825,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 32,900,000f., gold on hand increased 7,875,000f., bills discounted decreased 111,500,000f., silver on hand increased 1,500,000f. In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 10c, and exchange on London at 25f. 11c. In Berlin, exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 39½pfg. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 189.50, at Lisbon at 51⅛, and at Rome at 105.47. American eagles quoted in London at 76s 5d.

TOO MUCH UNCERTAINTY.

President R. L. Edwards of the Bank of the State of New York is inclined to feel rather bearish on the outlook. Mr. Edwards is fearful of still further bad effects from the prevailing uncertainty as to future tariff and financial legislation, and he is doubtful as to any immediate extensive improvement in general business. In talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Edwards said:

"The inactivity and stagnation which is prevailing everywhere makes it almost impossible to form an opinion as to the future. There are so many bad factors and so many things to worry and retard business that it is hard to be hopeful for the near future.

"To my mind, the new Congress, with its Tariff bill, is responsible for the continuation of this business depression. The Republican Party was put in power for the purpose of fixing our currency system—for the purpose of establishing beyond further doubt the gold standard. The issue of the recent campaign was the financial question, and it was for that purpose that this Administration and this Congress were elected. Now, instead of fixing the country's currency system, the tariff has been tinkered with again.

"As a result, we have had thrust upon us a double uncertainty to paralyze business—the uncertainty as to whether or not there is to be any financial legislation, and the uncertainty as to future tariff schedules. Naturally, there has been no improvement in trade. Doubt of any kind always brings things to a standstill. In this case, fresh doubts have sprung up in the minds of the people since the November election, and have accentuated the depression from which it was hoped we would be raised with the installation of a new political party into power.

"Two months have passed, and as yet this tariff question, which was dragged in at a most inopportune time, has not been settled. The doubt prevailing as to its ultimate outcome is, at the present moment, the most powerful of the disturbing influences in the situation. We cannot hope for much better things until it is settled. And even then all doubts will not be removed, or there will immediately spring up the question of a rearrangement of our National finances—a question which must necessarily cause still further hesitation in the business community.

"There can be no doubt that the country wants to go ahead. There can be no doubt that conditions in the main are most favorable. Money is plenty; already there has been some improvement in business; railroad earnings are making somewhat better showings; people everywhere are confident of the future—in short, the general tendency is upward. But as long as there is any uncertainty or distrust, we will see no substantial betterment. When the tariff question is settled there will be, I think, some improvement in business. Business men are ready to go ahead just as soon as they know under what conditions they are to work. We may see a general revival, and consequently higher rates for money. But the settlement of the tariff does not mean the settlement of the financial question, and until the latter is settled I do not believe there will be that substantial progress that has been expected for so long. We must first fix the foundation. And to my way of thinking, the foundation is the National currency system."

AS TO THE GOULD STOCKS.

Washington E. Connor made the following statement through the New York News Bureau in Wall Street yesterday:

"I have refused to express any opinion on the market since my return from Florida, but as my name has been extensively used in the last few days as a seller of Missouri Pacific and Manhattan, and as a bear upon those two properties, I will say that I have not made a transaction in either of the stocks mentioned. So far from being a bear upon them, I am a firm believer in the future of both properties. I believe that Manhattan Railway is worth fully as much as New York Central, and as a permanent investment at ruling prices I would prefer Manhattan to New York Central. The net earnings of the Missouri Pacific Railroad for the last three months show a very decided increase over the corresponding period last year. I am trustworthily informed that the physical condition of the property has been greatly improved. I believe that its securities are a purchase and have so advised any one who has asked my opinion."

George J. Gould to the same Wall Street news agency said:

"The conditions which bear upon the prosperity of the Missouri Pacific Railway are of an encouraging character. Business is improving, though very slowly. If there were any truth in the reports of a contemplated issue of preferred stock I think I'd be likely to know something about it and I can say that they are entirely without foundation. Values in the stock market have been affected by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, and people have not got over the shock. We have regarded the Supreme Court as a bulwark and refuge from the Populistic attacks upon corporate interests and rights of property. The class of people who used to come into Wall Street and buy 100 shares or so of stock has been growing smaller. Those investors were a very important factor and their absence is felt now."

THE USUAL POOR MOUTH.

One of the officers of the Sugar Trust is talking blue to Wall Street associates over the stock market outlook. Practically everybody identified with the Sugar Trust is now engaged in statistical endeavors to show that the Senate revision of the Tariff bill is very, very bad for Sugar interests. It is neither strange nor exceptional that this sort of bearishness should be heard just now. The trusts always find that there is a market value in a "poor mouth" when Congress is tariff tinkering.

WORMS, FLIES, AND BUGS.

Insectiverous interest does not lag in Wall Street. Yesterday was a particularly good day for exploits by speculative science. The famed Hessian fly, with its unparalleled appetite for wheat, was definitely located. A dispatch from the Chicago Board of Trade firm of Robert Lindbloom & Co. said yesterday:

"Our representative wires from Delphi, Ind., that he saw the Hessian fly in large numbers hovering over the wheat fields in Carroll County."

It was comforting to Wall Street agriculturists to learn that the Hessian fly was simply hovering and confining his aerial trips to Carroll County. But by to-day he may have stopped to eat. It is to be hoped that the vigilant reporter for the Chicago brokers is not going to disappoint Wall Street by failing to keep diligently on the track of the Hessian.

Logan & Co. of Chicago are still among the watchful ones. Their telegraph wire to Wall Street yesterday brought the following:

"St. Louis telegraphs that a party here from Millstadt, St. Clair County, Ill., says the little wheat that is left in that section is full of bugs, and farmers will not make their seed."

St. Clair County, Ill., and Carroll County, Ind., will be the centre of observation for the farmers of Wall Street at the beginning of business to-day; and meanwhile it may be noted that wheat went up nearly 2 cents a bushel in Chicago yesterday.

VANDERBILT EARNINGS BETTER.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is quoted in Wall Street as taking cheerful views of the situation, or at least of the affairs of the big railroad corporations with which he is closely identified. Current earnings, on Lake Shore for instance, are better than had been anticipated.

WHISKY TRUST CLAIMS.

A Wall Street dispatch received from Chicago yesterday announced the settlement by the old Whisky Trust receiver of claims against that bankrupt concern not hitherto compromised. Creditors have given releases on the basis of a very small percentage.

THOSE YERKES SECURITIES.

Mr. Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago still fails to file with the New York Stock Exchange his application to list his Chicago Street Railway stock. The Yerkes bonds, which did not sell well in this city, have gone to Europe in search of a market.

A SUGAR STORY.

The San Francisco Chronicle has rather an interesting story of the Sugar Trust's capture of the Watsonville beet sugar works on the Pacific coast. It says:

"The beet sugar industry of California threatened the Sugar Trust, and both the Trust and the beet sugar industry were threatened with competition by the rich planters of Hawaii, whose contract with the American sugar refineries will expire this year. The planters are backed by an immensely wealthy syndicate, and if the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Hawaii can be maintained the product of the island plantations will make the Pacific coast a controlling factor in the price of sugar in the United States, for the reason that should the Trust make excessive prices for granulated beet sugar consumers could fall back on the Hawaiian planters and their friends in San Francisco, who are prepared to erect a great refinery here independent of the Trust refineries controlled by Spreckels.

"Should the planters of the islands be able to induce the United States to annex Hawaii they can by an outlay of about $25,000 for each plantation add to their sugar boiling plants machinery enough to produce granulated sugar and put it on the American market in competition with the product of the Trust's refineries. The object of the Sugar Trust in the deal with Spreckels was primarily to head off competition from the beet sugar refineries of California controlled by Spreckels. That was accomplished in the recent transaction whereby an interest in the Watsonville refinery and interests in other beet sugar industries controlled by Spreckels were purchased by the Trust, though the seller declares that he still holds the controlling interest.

"The Sugar Trust had to pay through the nose for these interests. Most of the stock which it purchased had been sold by Spreckels to his friends, and sold with a string to it. It was delivered only on condition that it should be returned whenever called for on the payment of the actual value of the stock, with the par value as the minimum figure. The dividend last year was 90 per cent. on the stock, 30 per cent. of which was back bounties. Up the new year previous the shareholders were given for earnings $117 for every $100 worth of shares they held, and naturally they were reluctant to part with their stock. Louis Sloss held a good deal of it, but under the conditions on which he purchased it he was obliged to sell, and the Spreckelses paid him $300 a share for his holding. Now the object of the Spreckels-Trust combine is to wipe out the reciprocity section of the Hawaiian treaty, if possible, and, should that be accomplished, to oppose annexation."

CHICAGO AND ALTON'S CUT.

The news of the reduction in Chicago and Alton's dividend rate from 8 per cent. per annum to 7, was considered a surprise. Chicago and Alton has maintained its high dividend rate in the face of reductions by many of the other Western roads; careful and prudent management has made it possible to do this. No explanatioin of the cut came during business hours yesterday. The stock declined 7 points from the bid price of Wednesday night, selling yesterday at 159, and closing at 155 bid, with offerings at 160.

THE SUMMER EXODUS.

Four of the most conspicuous members of the Stock Exchange are making ready to go to Europe this year earlier than usual. Mr. George J. Gould is preparing to sail in June.

FIGHTING THE BUCKET SHOP.

The crusade in Wall Street against bucket-shop schemes is making more progress than it seems to be upon the surface. Quite apart from what the Stock Exchange is doing or proposes to do, there are influences at work which promise to bring material results soon. It is not improbable that prosecutions in some cases will be begun, not under the bucket-shop law, but under the statutes which deal with common swindling.

BULL TALK ON THE GRANGERS.

Railway earnings are better than professional Wall Street predictions have been forecasting. An officer of one of the most important of the Western railways says:

"We do not count upon much nowadays when it is merely a prospect; we find it profitable to wait for results. But there are signs which cannot be ignored of the certainty of coming improvement. The St. Paul, the Burlington, and the Rock Island systems will, I believe, show a continual percentage of increase from this time on. Operating expenses everywhere are down to hardpan. The railroads of the West are in better physical condition than is generally understood."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@61¼c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝@49½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,389,230
Exports in same period	7,034,958
Net exports	$6,145,728
Net imports, 1896	825,368
Net exports, 1895	15,972,351
Net exports, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports, 1893	46,494,669

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 150 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 2.20, and 500 shares Iron Silver at .37.

Corporation Election.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Directors, to serve three years—F. F. Thompson, A. G. Menocal, S. E. Kilner, Alex T. Mason, and George West.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	68
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	72	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	110	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	36	60
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	28	30
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	172	175
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	69	71
Hoboken Ferry 5s	99	101
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	100	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	62	66
Union Ferry stock	62	62¾
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	78	81
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	214	216
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	250	254
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	59	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	96	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	109½	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	101	102
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	100¾	102
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	110	120
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	96	98

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	50	53
Cramp Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	66	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	45	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	19	22
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	301	302
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6¼	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	
Hudson River Tel. stock	60	63
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	134	138
New York Loan & Imp. stock		
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¾	16¾
Trow Director pf.	34	37

*Ex interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	220
American Exchange	170	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mechanics' & Trad.	125
Central National	160	Mercantile	165
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	285	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	440
City	500	Nassau	158
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	180
Commerce	206	New York	230
Continental	130	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank N. Amer.	135
East River	135	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	175	Phenix	105
Gallatin National	350	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seventh National	125
German-American	110	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New York	111
Hanover	825	Third National	90
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	97
Imp. & Traders'	525	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Manfrs'	180	Western National	114
Lincoln National	750		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 6.—The market was moderately active and generally higher to-day. American railway electric light was a conspicuous feature, advancing a point, to 7, on good buying; at this price there was a disposition to realize profits, which resulted in a reaction to 6½ later in the day. The traction stocks showed evidence of increased demand, Philadelphia advancing to 69¾c; Union Traction, after advancing to 94c, lost part of the advance in the last hour; Baltimore was dull at 19½; Reading was fractionally higher, while Lehigh Valley was unchanged in price. Several lots of Marsden development changed hands at 7, a point advance. Metropolitan Traction was bid up rapidly to 104, no stock offering either here or in New York. The close was firm at these figures for the leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	23¾	24
Pennsylvania	51¾	52
Reading	9 5-16	9⅜
Reading 1st pf.	20¾	20¾
Reading 2d pf.	12⅝	12 5-16
Reading gen. 4s, t. c.	81	
Electric Traction 4s	69⅞	70¼
Metropolitan Traction	104½	104¾
Philadelphia Traction	69⅝	69¾
Baltimore Traction	19	19¼
Union Traction	9¾	9¾
Pennsylvania Heat	13⅜	13½
Pennsylvania Heat pf.	31⅝	31⅝
United Gas Improvement	17½	17¾
Electric Storage	17	17⅜
Electric Storage pf.	18½	20
Welsbach Light	39¾	40

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The news regarding the action of—or, rather, the lack of opposition to—taking up the Humphrey bill from committee was received as a bull factor on the Exchange, and by noon there had been a healthy advance in the price of the Cable stocks, especially in North Chicago, which made a remarkable gain from 219 to 225½. West Chicago, which opened at 101⅝, advanced steadily to 104, and closed strong at 103⅞. City Railway, in spite of the chances of opposition, was decidedly firm, and gained 5 points, selling to 220 on the same (for the market) good news. There was more activity in Cables, especially West Chicago, than for weeks past. Match seemed to feel sympathetically with the Cables, for after an opening at 140 it soon shot upward to 144, closing at 143. It is understood that the closing of the option on the Match stock will be a matter of a few days; that just as soon as 40,000 shares are deposited (43,000 was named some time ago) the trade would be consummated. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Straw Board	22
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co.	59½
Brew. & Malt Co.	9
Brew. & Malt Co. pf.	23
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	25
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48
Chi. City Railway	219½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	143
Lake St. Elevated	14
Int. Packing Co.	22
Int. Packing Co. pf.	40
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	9
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	32½
New York Biscuit Co.	103
N. Chi. St. Ry.	22¾
Streets W. S. C. Line	13
W. Chi. St. R. R.	103¾
Lake St. El. tr. ctfs.	11½
Chi. Edison	110½
So. S. El. Ry.	41½

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 6.—Trading was quiet, with no particular feature save general steadiness in prices. Home railway shares continue in good demand, and West End Street Railway common gained ½ more, to 74, while Boston and Maine and Boston and Albany continue in steady request. Trading quieted in the copper shares, but Boston and Montana strengthened after early loss, from 111¼ to 113¾ with an odd lot quoted at 113¾ near the close. Centennial weakened ¾, to 5¾; Calumet and Hecla sold off $5, to 350; Quincy lost 1, to 104, but recovered to 105; Butte gained ¾, to 15¾; Dominion Coal was ¾ better, at 10; United States Oil improved ⅝, to 10¼, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was active, gaining ⅝, to 74½.

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	214	...
Boston & Lowell	...	213
Boston & Maine	160	...
Boston & Providence	264	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102	103
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards pf.	104	106
Fitchburg pf.	93¾	94½
Old Colony	...	178
West End	74	...
West End pf.	93	94
Wisconsin Central	1	1¾

Mining Companies.

Astna. (quicksilver)	...	4
Alloues	...	.90
Arnold	2¼	2½
Atlantic	19	20
Boston & Cripple Creek	...	.15
Boston & Montana	113¾	113¾
Butte & Boston	15⅝	15¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 6, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
151	153	20	Adams Express	152	152	152	152	.....
58	58½	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	58	58	58	58	.....
112	114	50	American Express	113	113	113	113	.....
10⅜	11	1,025	American Spirits Mfg.	10½	11⅛	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
28½	29	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
116¾	115⅞	14,402	American Sugar Refs.	115⅜	116½	115⅜	115⅝	+ ⅜
103⅜	104⅜	401	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	+ ⅛
69⅝	70	5,100	American Tobacco	68⅝	69½	67⅝	69½	+ ⅞
24	26½	257	Ann Arbor pf.	24	24½	24	24½	.....
10¾	10⅝	550	At., T. & S. F.	10¾	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
19	19½	1,207	At., T. & S. F. pf.	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
11¾	12½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	− ⅛
9	9½	200	Bay State Gas	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
20	20⅝	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20½	20½	20¼	20½	.....
108½	109	2,317	Brooklyn Union Gas.	107	108¾	107	108¾	+ 1⅝
46¾	47	180	Canada Southern	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
26¾	26½	250	Chesapeake & Ohio	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
186	186	187	Chicago & Alton	183	183	183	183	− 3
74	74⅛	14,440	Chi., Burl. & Quincy	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74	+ ⅜
83⅜	83⅞	26,775	Chicago Gas	83½	84	82⅝	83⅞	+ ⅜
73⅛	73⅞	8,040	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72⅜	73¼	72⅜	73⅛	+ ⅛
130½	131⅛	225	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	130½	130½	130½	130½	+ ⅜
104	104⅛	558	Chicago & Northw.	103½	104⅛	103½	104⅛	+ ⅜
63	63¼	2,650	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	62¼	63⅜	61¾	63⅜	+ ⅜
28⅝	29¼	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	.....
70	81	132	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	+ 3
40	50	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
162½	163	500	Consolidated Gas Co.	161½	162¾	161½	162¾	+ ⅝
105⅜	106	1,710	Delaware & Hudson.	105⅜	106⅛	105⅛	106	+ ⅝
148¾	149	500	Del., Lack. & West.	148	148⅜	148	148⅜	+ ⅛
		71	Equitable Gas	213¾	213¾	213¾	213¾	.....
11⅜	12¾	800	Erie	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
92½	94	113	Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	+ ¼
34⅜	35	100	Illinois Steel Co.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	.....
22¾	22⅝	110	Laclede Gas	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
62½	65	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
163	165½	402	Lake Shore	162	164	162	164	+ 2
43¾	44⅛	2,227	Louisville & Nashville	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
82½	84	4,010	Manhattan Con.	82	82¾	81⅝	82¾	+ ⅛
103¾	105½	250	Metropolitan Traction.	104½	105	104½	105	+ ¼
96	99	30	Michigan Central	97	98¾	97	98¾	.....
75	76½	40	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
10½	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
27⅜	27½	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	.....
12	12⅛	8,021	Missouri Pacific	11⅞	12	10	12	− ⅜
23⅜	24	5	National Lead Co.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¾	.....
79¼	79½	2,680	New Jersey Central	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	+ ⅛
99⅝	100	5,481	New York Central	99	100¼	99	100¼	+ ⅛
169	171	203	N. Y., N. H. & H.	170	170	170	170	+ ½
27¼	28½	500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅛
22	23	5	Norfolk & Western pf.	22	22	22	22	.....
12	12⅛	952	Northern Pacific	12	12¼	12	12¼	.....
35⅝	35½	2,713	Northern Pacific pf.	34⅜	35⅜	34⅜	35½	+ ⅛
27¾	27¼	1,115	Pacific Mail	27½	28	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
156½	158	100	Pull. Palace Car Co.	157½	157½	157½	157½	− 1
19	19½	1,207	At., T. & S. F. pf.	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
11⅜	12⅝	100	Baltimore & Ohio	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	− ⅛
9	9½	200	Bay State Gas	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
20	20⅝	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20½	20½	20¼	20½	.....
108½	109	2,317	Brooklyn Union Gas.	107	108¾	107	108¾	+ 1⅝
46¾	47	180	Canada Southern	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
26¾	26½	250	Chesapeake & Ohio	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
186	186	187	Chicago & Alton	183	183	183	183	− 3
74	74⅛	14,440	Chi., Burl. & Quincy	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74	+ ⅜
83⅜	83⅞	26,775	Chicago Gas	83½	84	82⅝	83⅞	+ ⅜
73⅛	73⅞	8,040	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72⅜	73¼	72⅜	73⅛	+ ⅛
130½	131⅛	225	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	130½	130½	130½	130½	+ ⅜
104	104⅛	558	Chicago & Northw.	103½	104⅛	103½	104⅛	+ ⅜
63	63¼	2,650	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	62¼	63⅜	61¾	63⅜	+ ⅜
28⅝	29¼	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	.....
70	81	132	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	+ 3
40	50	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
162½	163	500	Consolidated Gas Co.	161½	162¾	161½	162¾	+ ⅝
105⅜	106	1,710	Delaware & Hudson.	105⅜	106⅛	105⅛	106	+ ⅝
148¾	149	500	Del., Lack. & West.	148	148⅜	148	148⅜	+ ⅛
		71	Equitable Gas	213¾	213¾	213¾	213¾	.....
11⅜	12¾	800	Erie	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
92½	94	113	Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	+ ¼
34⅜	35	100	Illinois Steel Co.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	.....
22¾	22⅝	110	Laclede Gas	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
62½	65	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
163	165½	402	Lake Shore	162	164	162	164	+ 2
43¾	44⅛	2,227	Louisville & Nashville	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
82½	84	4,010	Manhattan Con.	82	82¾	81⅝	82¾	+ ⅛
103¾	105½	250	Metropolitan Traction.	104½	105	104½	105	+ ¼
96	99	30	Michigan Central	97	98¾	97	98¾	.....
75	76½	40	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
10½	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
27⅜	27½	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	.....
12	12⅛	8,021	Missouri Pacific	11⅞	12	10	12	− ⅜
23⅜	24	5	National Lead Co.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¾	.....
79¼	79½	2,680	New Jersey Central	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	+ ⅛
99⅝	100	5,481	New York Central	99	100¼	99	100¼	+ ⅛
169	171	203	N. Y., N. H. & H.	170	170	170	170	+ ½
27¼	28½	500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅛
22	23	5	Norfolk & Western pf.	22	22	22	22	.....
12	12⅛	952	Northern Pacific	12	12¼	12	12¼	.....
35⅝	35½	2,713	Northern Pacific pf.	34⅜	35⅜	34⅜	35½	+ ⅛
27¾	27¼	1,115	Pacific Mail	27½	28	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
156½	158	100	Pull. Palace Car Co.	157½	157½	157½	157½	− 1
19	19½	1,380	Reading	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
40½	41	700	Reading 1st pf.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	10,260	St. Paul & Omaha	58½	58½	57	57⅜	− ⅝
138	145	1	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	138	138	138	138	.....
15½	15⅝	360	Southern Pacific	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	7¾	125	Southern Railway	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
26¼	26½	700	Southern Railway pf.	25½	26½	25½	26½	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	462	Standard R. & T.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅜	3,852	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19½	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+ 1⅛
88½	89	660	Texas Pacific	88½	89	88½	89	.....
55	58	725	Union Pacific	55½	56	55	55⅝	.....
6¼	7	5	United States Leather	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
51	53½	1,200	U. S. Leather pf.	53	53½	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
63	65	5	U. S. Rubber pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
4½	4⅝	40	Wabash	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
12¾	12⅝	825	Wabash pf.	12½	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	.....
76¾	76¾	20,547	Western Union Tel.	75⅞	76⅝	75⅝	76⅜	+ ⅛
Sales.		156,921						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus Con 6s 1,000	116	Erie 4s, Prior Bds 10,000	92¼	Oregon R & Nav 1st 10,000	113
1,000	116½	2,000	91⅞	Oreg R & Nav 4s 5,000	83
Am Cot Oil Co 5s 1,000	106	Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st 5,000	101	10,000	82¾
Am Spirits M Co 6s 2,000	74	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 1,000	115¼	5,000	83
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 14,000	79	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 5,000	110	Oreg Short Line 6s 5,000	118
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s 3,000	80⅜	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 4,000	68½	Trust Co Certfs 5,000	116¼
4,500	80	Intern'l & Gt N 1st 7,000	117	Oreg S L & U N Con, Trust Co Certfs 1,000	75
1,000	80	Int & Gt Northern 3d 1,000	81¾	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st 4,000	100¼
1,000	80⅛	Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000	90	Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 1,000	100⅝
8,500	80⅛	Kansas Pacific 6s, Denver Division, Assented 4,000	69¼	Pittsburg & Wn 1st 1,000	109
1,500	80⅛	Adjustments 4s 500	44¼	Reading Co Gen 4s 60,000	80⅞
1,000	80⅛	87,000	45	8,000	81
25,000	80⅛	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 9,000	117½	40,000	80⅝
Adjustments 4s 500	44¼	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 8,000	95	Rens & Saratoga 1st 1,000	145
87,000	45	2,000	117½	Rio Grande Wn 1st 5,000	72⅜
Brooklyn City 1st 5,000	114½	Lake Shore Con Len 5s 1,500	52	2,000	73
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 20,000	110¼	Lehigh V Coal Co 1st 5s 10,000	52	5,000	72⅝
Canada So 1st Gtd 4,000	110⅝	Lehigh V R R 4½s 4,000	115	St L & San Fr 2d, Class B 5,000	112¼
Canada Southern 2d 1,000	106	Lehigh V Terminal 5s 3,000	112¼	1,000	112⅝
Cent of N J Gen 5s 4,000	110¼	Lehigh V Trans 4s 4,000	110⅜	Class C 5,000	112¼
Registered 1,000	108½	Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5,000	116¼	St L & S F G M 6s 9,000	111¼
1,000	108¼	Louisville & Nashville, N O & Mob 1st 1,000	120¼	St L Southw 1st 10,000	64⅜
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 10,000	73¼	Lo & Nashv Cons 5,000	103⅜	7,000	64⅜
Ches & Ohio 5s 5,000	100¼	Lo, N O & Texas, Trust Co Certfs 2,000	91	St L Southw 2d Inc 5,000	22
2,000	100¼	Manhattan Ry Con 4s 5,000	92⅜	St Paul, Min & Man Con 6s, Reduced to 4½s 2,000	100⅜
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Denver Div 4s 2,000	94⅜	Metropolitan Elev 1st 7,000	120	St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Central 6s 1,000	120
1,000	94⅝	Mex Cent Con 4s 7,000	119⅜	San A & A Pass 4s 5,000	57⅛
Chic & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co Certfs 15,000	42⅜	Milw & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s 25,000	116	South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated 10,000	87
11,000	42⅝	Mil & St Paul 8s 1st 2,000	105¼	So Pac of Cal 1st 2,000	100
11,000	42⅝	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 10,000	101½	So Pac N Mex 1st 10,000	105
11,000	42⅝	Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	91⅜	Southern Ry 1st 5s 8,000	89⅝
Chic & N W Ext 4s 3,000	103½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000	83½	3,000	89½
Chic & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 15,000	120	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000	83¾	Standard R & T 6s 2,000	68
Registered Gold 7s 5,000	119	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 3,000	67⅜	2,000	67⅜
25-Year Deb 5s 6,000	107¼	20,000	55½	2,000	67⅜
30-Year Deb 5s 1,000	110¼	Terminal R R Assn of St L Con 5s 10,000	55½	Texas & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	107
5,000	111	Morris & Essex 1st 10,000	141½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	83½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000	105¼	Registered Gold 7s 3,000	112	1,000	83½
15,000	105	Nash, C & St L 1st 9,000	130⅜	2,000	83⅝
Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s 3,000	107⅜	N Y, Chic & St L 4s 1,000	104⅝	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 2,000	20½
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 2,000	101	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 2,000stof	110	4,000	20
C, C, C & Ind's G M 3,000	127	N Y, Ontario & Western Refunding 4s 4,000	110	1,000	20¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st 3,000	116½	N Y, Susq & Wn 2d 2,000	70	5,000	20⅜
16,000	116½	Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s 500	93½	3,000	20¼
Commercial Cable 4s 4,000	103½	North Pac 1st 6s 3,000	117¼	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co Certfs 6,000	70
Consum's Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 1,000	91½	North Pac 2d 5,000	117½	5,000	69
Den & Rio Grande 1st 2,000	110	Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s 9,000	92¾	Ulster & Del 1st 5s 5,000	100
Denver So 1st Gtd 4,000	110¾	West Shore Gtd 4s 4,000	102	Un Pac Col Tr 5s 3,000	100
Canada Southern 2d 1,000	106	Registered 1,000	102¾	Union Pac 1st, '08 5,000	102⅝
Cent of N J Gen 5s 4,000	110¼	Ohio & Mississippi Con Con 5s 5,000	112¾	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 20,000	35
Registered 1,000	108½	Ohio River R'y 5s 1,000	112¾	Wabash 1st 5s 8,000	101⅜
Chic & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co Certfs 15,000	42⅜	Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	112¾	Wabash 2d 5s 12,000	64⅜
11,000	42⅝	5,000	112¾	West Shore Gtd 4s 4,000	109
11,000	42⅝	Oregon Improvement 1st, Trust Co Certfs 1,000	29½	34,000	109
11,000	42⅝	5,000	89	1,000	109⅜
Chic & N W Ext 4s 3,000	103½			Registered 4,000	110⅜
Chic & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 15,000	120			Lehigh V Term 5s 3,000	112⅜
Registered Gold 7s 5,000	119			Class C 1,000	112⅜
25-Year Deb 5s 6,000	107¼			Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5,000	116¼
30-Year Deb 5s 1,000	110¼			Louisville & Nashville, N O & Mob 1st 1,000	120¼
5,000	111			Lo & Nashv Cons 5,000	103⅜
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000stof	110			Lo, N O & Texas, Trust Co Certfs 2,000	84
4,000	110			Manhattan Ry Con 4s 5,000	92⅜
C & E Ill pf 5s 15,000	105¼			Metropolitan Elev 1st 7,000	120
Chi & N W pf 5s 15,000	105			Mex Cent Con 4s 7,000	119⅜
Cleve & Pitts 5s 10,000	110			Milw & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s 25,000	116
Col, C & I Dev 5s 1,000	95			Mil & St Paul 8s 1st 2,000	105¼
Col, C & I Dev pf 1,000	8			Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 10,000	101½
Col, Fuel & I 1st 5s 5,000	87			Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	91⅜
Col & H Coal, all in paid 5,000	3½			Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000	83½
Col, H V & T 1st 5s 5,000	1½			Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 3,000	67⅜
Com Cable 1,000	150			20,000	55½
Consol Coal 1,000	96			Terminal R R Assn of St L Con 5s 10,000	55½
Den & R G 1st 5s 5,000	88½			Morris & Essex 1st 10,000	141½
Den & R G pf 5s 5,000	80⅞			Registered Gold 7s 3,000	112
D M & Ft D 5s 5,000	37½			Nash, C & St L 1st 9,000	130⅜
D M & Ft D pf 5s 5,000	58			N Y, Chic & St L 4s 1,000	104⅝
D, S S & A 5s 5,000	2¾			N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 2,000stof	110
				4,000	110
				N Y, Ontario & Western Refunding 4s 1,000	93⅛
				3,000	93
				N Y Sus & Wn G M 2,000	70
				Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s 500	93½
				North Pac 1st 6s 3,000	117¼
				North Pac 2d 5,000	117½
				Northern Pac Pr Ln 4s 9,000	92¾
				West Shore Gtd 4s 4,000	109
				34,000	109
				1,000	109⅜
				Registered 5,000	112¾
				Lehigh V Term 5s 3,000	112⅜
				Class C 1,000	112¾
				Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5,000	116¼
				Louisville & Nashville, N O & Mob 1st 1,000	120¼
				Lo & Nashv Cons 5,000	103⅜
				Lo, N O & Texas, Trust Co Certfs 2,000	84
				Manhattan Ry Con 4s 5,000	92⅜
				Metropolitan Elev 1st 7,000	120
				Mex Cent Con 4s 7,000	119⅜
				Milw & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s 25,000	116
				Mil & St Paul 8s 1st 2,000	105¼
				Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 10,000	101½
				Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	91⅜
				Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000	83½
				Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 3,000	67⅜
				20,000	55½
				Terminal R R Assn of St L Con 5s 10,000	55½
				Morris & Essex 1st 10,000	141½
				Registered Gold 7s 3,000	112
				Nash, C & St L 1st 9,000	130⅜
				N Y, Chic & St L 4s 1,000	104⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Reported—A Dull Day in the Auction Rooms.

J. B. Ketcham has sold for the Hawkins estate, for $60,000, the two three-story brownstone front flats, with stores, 50 and 52 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, each 16.7½ by 60 by 100.11.

The firm of Leonard J. Carpenter, in conjunction with Ashford & Co., has sold for Judge Hilton to the Delmonicos the stable 130 West Fiftieth Street.

Cornelius W. Luyster has sold to Henry B. Wilson, for $30,000, the lot on Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 292 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8. The buyer will immediately begin the erection of a private dwelling on the plot for his own occupancy.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lyman Tiffany, Trustee, for $10,000, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, and the four-story brick tenement in rear, 332 East Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

William Kennedy sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Daniel W. Smith, for $1,500, the lot on Spring Street, west side, 124.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, runs west 24.9 to west side of Sheridan Avenue, by west 95.9, by north 24.7, by east 96, by east 23.11, by south—.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, at peremptory sale, to Lee H. Stodder, for $28,200, two lots, northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street and West End Avenue, 25.11 and 25, respectively, by 100.

At 59 Liberty Street, Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, at public auction, to A. Richtenberg, for $1,775, the two-story and basement frame house 461 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, 18.4 by 100.2; also, to Ernest C. Siebert, for $1,775, 463 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, similar to and adjoining the foregoing.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has sold to William Picken seven lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue; also to Leith & Glenn, builders, several lots adjoining the above. Both buyers will improve the property. Leith & Glenn by the erection of a row of brownstone-front dwellings.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 604 West End Avenue, east side, 118.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,825; subject to another mortgage for $28,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 205 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,253; subject to another mortgage for $4,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 1,019 Avenue A, northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 26 by 79.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment $2,825; subject to another mortgage for $23,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 522 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $4,478.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 8 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Mount Morris Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,058.21.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jennings Street, west side, 80.11 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32; John Toelberg of 1,415 Vyse Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg of Home Street and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $2,500.

Pond Place, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, for a one-story frame barn, 25 by 26; W. C. Morris, owner; E. G. Haymaker, architect; cost, $1,200.

Hoe Street, east side, 75 feet north of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Frank Donahey of 29 Gouverneur Street, owner; R. E. Rogers of 603 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 125 White Street, for a six-story brick and stone building, with store and lofts, 21 by 99; Agnes R. Albinger of 2,312 Southern Boulevard, owner; Frank E. Albinger of 123 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 1 Van Nest Place, for a one-story brick shed, 14 by 18; Frank Williams of 38 Grove Street, owner; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $150.

Alterations.

Nos. 349 and 351 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick factory; John L. Hamilton of 346 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; John A. Sinclair of 347 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 350 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick factory; same owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 60 West Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 587 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 86 East Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick and stone public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,100.

Westchester Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Clauson Avenue, to a one-story frame pavilion; Mary Devine, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Westchester Avenue, southwest corner of Clauson Avenue, to a one-story and attic frame shed; same owner and architect; cost, $500.

STREET OPENING MATTERS.

BOARD MEETING.—The Board of Street Opening and Improvement will meet in the Mayor's office at 11 A. M. to-day. Final action will be taken on the maps for the opening of Elm Street, from Reade Street to Chambers Street. The Park Board will make application for the widening of part of West Ninety-sixth Street. The board will be asked to fix the dates when the title of the property taken for street opening in the following proceedings shall vest in the city: Cromwell Avenue, Belmont Avenue, Hughes Avenue, Walton Avenue, Weeks Street, Topping Street, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Woodlawn Road.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS, (offices of Commissioners, 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, from Creston Avenue to Ryer Avenue, May 19, 10 A. M.; Walton Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street to Tremont Avenue, May 18, 10 A. M.; Woodlawn Road, from Jerome Avenue to Bronx Park, May 18, 10 A. M.; Topping Street, from Claremont Park to East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, May 18, 10:30; Weeks Street, from Claremont Park to the Grand Boulevard, May 18, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, from Marcher Avenue to Boscobel Avenue, May 18, 10:30 A. M.; West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from Riverdale Avenue to Broadway, May 18, 10:30 A. M.; Belmont Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to the lands of St. John's College, May 17, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, from Jerome Avenue to Valentine Avenue, May 17, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, from the New York and Harlem Railroad to Marion Avenue, May 18, 11 A. M.; Cromwell Avenue, from East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street to Jerome Avenue, May 17, 10 A. M.; Mohawk Avenue, from Hunt's Point Road to the Bronx River, May 17, 10:30 A. M.; Hughes Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to the lands of St. John's College, May 17, 10:30 A. M.; Walton Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, May 17, 10 A. M.; St. Ann's Avenue, from East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, May 19, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, from Ogden Avenue to Bremer Avenue, May 19, at 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, from Cauldwell Avenue to Prospect Avenue, May 19, at 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, from Powers Avenue to the Southern Boulevard, May 19, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, from St. Ann's Avenue to Willow Avenue, May 19, at 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, from Summit Avenue to Anderson Avenue, May 19, 10 A. M.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, from Mott Avenue to River Avenue. Hearing for ten days after June 1, 4 P. M. Report to be made to the Supreme Court, Part III., Special Term, June 26. Cheever Place, from Mott Avenue to Gerard Avenue. Hearings ten days after June 1, 4 P. M. Report to be made June 25. Kemble Street, from Mount Vernon Avenue to Verlo Avenue. Hearing for ten days after May 26, 4 P. M.; Wadsworth Avenue, from King's Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to Eleventh Avenue.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS. — Corporation Counsel Scott will apply to the Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court on May 14 in the following proceedings: Public Place, at the junction of Morris Avenue, College Avenue, and East One Hundred and Forty-second Street; Briggs Avenue, from East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street to the Southern Boulevard; Manida Street, from Garrison Avenue to the United States bulkhead line of the East River; East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, from Walton Avenue to Exterior Street; Devoe Street, from Sedgwick Avenue to Ogden Avenue, and from Bremer Avenue to Anderson Avenue; Fordham Road, from East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street to the King's Bridge Road; East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, from Aqueduct Avenue to Jerome Avenue; Arthur Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street to East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street; East Two Hundred and Second Street, from the Grand Boulevard to Briggs Avenue; Morris Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Park View Terrace.

APPLICATIONS TO BE MADE TO-DAY. —The Corporation Counsel will apply for the appointment of Commissioners to-day in the following proceedings: Daly Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street to East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, from Third Avenue to the Bronx River; Van Cortlandt Avenue, from Jerome Avenue to Mosholu Parkway; East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Monroe Avenue; Martha Avenue, from East Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the northern boundary of the city; East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, from the Concourse to Valentine Avenue; East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Brook Avenue to Cytona Park; East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Park Avenue; East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, from Third Avenue to Boston Road; Grant Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to East One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 6.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Berry St, 72.2x101x78.6x78.6; Patrick J. Coffey to Frederick Emanuel..... 4,100

ASH AV, s e s, 450.7 ft s w of Corsa Av, 50x100; Charles D. Shirmer to Fannie Wood..... 700

BARKER AV, n e corner of Sheridan St, 90.8x95x irregular, William's Bridge; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Bernard J. Lenahan..... 2,250

BOSTON ROAD, s s, between Birch and Cedar Sts, 125x50x108x50; Lily L. Shirmer to James A. Robinson and another.

BERGH ST, s e corner Boston Road, 90x50x108x50; Lily L. Shirmer to Thomas Heffernan..... 1,100

BROADWAY, 736; David Korn and wife to Jacob Korn, and another..... 10

BROADWAY, 740, August Zinsser and wife to William Zinsser, half part..... 1

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft n of 146th St, 50x90; William H. Welher to Herman Mayer..... 45,000

CHARLES ST, s s, 70 ft e of Bleecker St, 23x70; Elizabeth Walling to Hamilton Walling, Jr..... 1

CLIFF ST, 26, 25.3x70, also property on Ryder's Alley; David H. James to Caroline A. James..... 1

CLINTON ST, 105 and 107, 50x100; Abraham J. Dworsky and wife to Moses Shedlinsky..... 100

DIVISION ST, 88, 24.7x75.4x21.10x86.6; Edith C. Polhemus and others to John Doscher..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Edward L. Parris, referee, to John Doscher..... 27,100

SAME PROPERTY; Ellen H. Wilcox, as executrix and trustee, to same..... 27,100

DELANCEY ST, 47; Esther Shedlinsky to Abraham J. Dworsky..... 1

ELMWOOD PLACE, s s, 123 ft w of Prospect Av, 23x irregular; to centre line of Elmwood Place; John J. Brady to Z. J. Vallance.. 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 468, 25x68; John H. Rogan, referee, to Mary Frye..... 2,000

EAST HOUSTON ST, 470; Mary Frye to Simon Fry..... 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 468; Mary Frye to Simon Fry..... 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 470, 25x68; John H. Rogan, referee, to Mary Frye..... 1,000

EAST HOUSTON ST, 342, 25x60.8x25x68.4; Leon Cahen and wife to Heinrich Kracke..... 1

FOX ST, e s, 273.3 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Anna H. Johannesen to Amund Johnsen..... 1

FRANKLIN ST, 143, 145, 147; 69.2x71.5x75x100.5; Henry B. Welsh, as executor, and another to John M. Thompson..... 90,000

GREENWICH ST, 730 to 736 and 128 and 130 Perry St; Benjamin Waldron to Thomas McLaughlin..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 342, East; Bettie Hellinger to Heinrich Kracke..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,293 to 1,301, 87th St, 151 East; Max Freund and others to John Kehoe..... 63,000

LOT at Throgg's Neck, 100 ft n of Samuel Nelson's land, 25x220; Elizabeth Clinton to Mary Deere..... 5

LOT 53, map of Arden property; Allan G. Macdonald to Augusta Ferber..... 1

LOT 329, map of portion of the Hunt estate at Van Nest; George Klett and wife to George Klett, Jr..... 405

MADISON AV, n w corner of 77th St, 82x15; Isabelle Kittson to M. L. Strauss..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 74.1 ft n of 34th St, 40.4x145; Lewis S. Chanler and wife to Mary H. Post..... 100

SAME PROPERTY; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee, to William W. Astor, ¼ part..... 43,750

SAME PROPERTY; Wainhop A. Chanler and others to W. W. Astor, ⅛ part..... 100

MORRIS AV, as widened, s w corner of 148th St, 101.6x101x100x117.11; Carsten H. Hullen, jury, to Mary H. Post..... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 160.2 ft s of 140th St, 67x irregular; Benjamin T. Kissam and another, executors, &c., to Adolph M. Rendheim and another..... 41,500

NATALIE AV, e s, Lot 21, and south half of Lot 22, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, portion of the Anthony estate; Herman Mayer and wife to William H. Welher..... 11,000

ORCHARD ST, adjoining lands of schoolhouse, City Island, 101.6x100; Mercantile Co-operative Bank to Louis Oberly and another..... 2,200

PEARL ST, 160 and 162; the National Conduit Manufacturing Company to the National Conduit and Cable Company..... 1

POWELL PLACE, w s, Lots 3 and 4, map of Union Hill, Powell estate; William A. Fitzgerald and wife to John Carr..... 9,000

PLOTS 35 and 36, Parcel 3, map of property of E. B. Whitall, 40x100; George M. Bacon to Charles H. Sherwood..... 1,850

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 22.3 ft e of Ludlow St, 22.3x40x22.4x40; Abraham Lichtenstein and wife to Hannah Moskowitz..... 22,000

SPRUCE ST, 15, e s, 24.5x80x24.4x85; August Zinsser and wife to William Zinsser, ¼ part..... 1

STRONG AV, n e s, 175 ft s of Forest Av, 50x120.3; Thomas Carpenter and wife to Mary Deere..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, s e s, east corner of Beach St, 99x60; August Zinsser and wife to William Zinsser, half part..... 1

WILLIAM ST, 193, 23.10x83.6x24.3x88.4; August Zinsser and wife to same, ¼ part. 1

182D AV, s s, 100 ft e of 5th St, 50x100; Ellen Blackburne to William R. Wolfe.. 10

1ST AV, s w corner of 115th St, 19.7x90; Adam Radlein and wife to Vincenzo Cagliano..... 20,000

2D AV, n e corner of 10th St, 25x105; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Josiah Lindsay..... 1

2D AV, e s, 51.6 ft s of 7th St, 25x100, Wakefield; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to John H. Behrmann..... 800

2D AV, e s, 76 ft s of 7th St, 50x105, Wakefield; same to Charles W. Oakes. 600

3D AV, 976 and 978; Frederick G. Zinsser and wife to the Schaefer Company.... 100,000

7TH ST, s s, 75 ft n w of Mercer St, 25x91; Alfred Gutwillig to Frank O. Norman..... 65,000

15TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of 3d Av, 23.6x100.8; David Schwartz and wife to Helene Figge..... 22,500

28TH ST, 444 West; George S. Ludlam, executor, to Abraham Stern..... 1

31ST ST, 107 West, 16.4x98.9; Charles E. Herrick and wife to Elizabeth Roble.... 13,000

43D ST, s e corner 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Max Frank to Carrie Frank..... 1

46TH ST, n s, 156.3 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x irregular; Marcellus Hartley and wife to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor..... 1

47TH ST, 311 and 313 West; John Kehoe and wife to Emil W. Klappert and others..... 15,500

57TH ST, 457 West, 168x100.5; William H. Wolfe to Ellen Blackburne..... 10

60TH ST, n s, 176.6 ft w of 2d Av, 21.6x100.5; Moses Shedlinsky and wife to Jacob Deutschberger..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 176.6 ft w of 2d Av, 21.6x100.5; Jacob Deutschberger and wife to Moses Shedlinsky and wife..... 19,650

65TH ST, 302 ft e of 10th Av, 19x100.5; George W. Ellis, referee, to John B. Cole..... $19,100

73D ST, s s, 19 ft e of Park Av, 18x102.2; Jacob F. Cullman and wife to Robert I. Levy..... 27,750

86TH ST, 124 and 126 East; Henry G. Gabay and wife to Henry B. Welsh, as executor..... 65,000

86TH ST, 453 East, 26x80; Maria C. Orth to Rosa Jellenek..... 100

94TH ST, n s, 209 ft w of 8th Av, 16.6x100.8; Henry B. Van Duzer, referee, to Julia L. Butterfield, trustee..... 2,000

108TH ST, 67 East; Rosa Jellenek to Maria C. Orth..... 100

114TH ST, 606 West; Ernest R. Lawson and another to H. Ward Leonard..... 100

120TH ST, 516 East, 17.6x100.5; Emma J. Schober to Catharine A. Godfrey..... 100

121ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 33.6x100.11; 121st St, s s, 241.6 ft w of 8th Av, 33.6x100.11; Ida L. Jenkins and others to William J. Nicklas..... 1

130TH ST, 105 West, and property in Rockland County; Alexander P. Bell to Sallie R. Bell, third part..... 7,000

151ST ST, 267 and 269 West, and 263 West 152d St, s s, 100 ft e of Alwin Ebert; n s of 151st St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, ¼ year. 1,000

151ST ST, e s, 273.3 ft n of 163d

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

End of the Long Litigation over the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Road.

THE AMERICAN SURETY WON

A Suit Which Has Been Pending Since 1893—A Foreclosure and Sale and Later a Consolidation, in Which the Surety Company Became Involved.

After litigation lasting since early in 1893, the American Surety Company of 100 Broadway yesterday received notice of a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for the Seventh Circuit, in Chicago, affirming a judgment in its favor of $323,-900.99, with accumulated interest since July 1, 1893. The total amount involved is in round figures $375,000.

The litigation grew out of the foreclosure and sale of the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, in 1885 and 1886. The sale was made to Sylvester H. Kneeland, who represented the bondholders of the road. Mr. Kneeland, to free the property of the road from attachments in claims for construction, rental of cars, &c., engaged the American Surety Company to go upon supersedeas bonds aggregating $200,000.

While these cases were still pending the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company was consolidated with other railroads into the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company. All the car suits were decided against the railroad company, and to protect itself and to consolidate the various claims, the American Surety Company paid them all to the amount of $300,000 and took assignments of all these claims.

The new company had issued first-mortgage bonds to the amount of $9,800,000. As it claimed that it needed all its available cash, it entered into an agreement with the American Surety Company that the Surety Company was not to foreclose, and in return the railroad company was to pay it 6 per cent. interest upon the $300,000 which it had tied up in these claims.

Early in 1893 the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company became insolvent. The Continental Trust Company and John M. Butler, as trustees for the bondholders, began foreclosure suits in the Federal courts. The American Surety Company also began foreclosure proceedings, holding that its claim was a first lien. The case came up for final adjudication at the October term of the United States Court of Appeals at Chicago. Judge Jenkins wrote the decision. The American Surety Company was represented throughout the litigation by Henry C. Willcox of this city and the Hon. Bluford Wilson of Illinois.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SUIT.

James McCrea Denies that the Pennsylvania Is Interested.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 6.—James McCrea, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, denies the story that he is after the old Northern Pacific Railroad, and to-day says:

"The report that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is in any way in the suit brought in my name against the Northern Pacific Railway is entirely without foundation. In fact, I did not know that such suit had been brought or that my name had been used. The facts are that the judgments referred to were assigned to me by my brother-in-law as part security for some advances made, and as this assignment is on record I presume that my name had to be used in the efforts that are being made to collect the same."

Considerable surprise and some doubt were expressed here yesterday concerning Mr. McCrea's action. Brayton Ives, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, said: "I have received no official notice of any suit brought in Tacoma by James McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad and attacking the reorganization of the Northern Pacific system."

Railroad men generally are speculating as to whether the Pennsylvania Company is behind its officer. The general opinion seemed to be that it was. None of the Pennsylvania representatives would discuss the matter. One railroad official said yesterday that he did not see how a transcontinental line could be perfected by means of a $50,000 suit.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL'S MEETING.

The Net Earnings Slightly Below Those of Last Year.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—The annual meeting of the Michigan Central Railroad Company held to-day was attended by Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Henry B. Ledyard, E. D. Worcester, Dr. Seward Webb, H. McK. Twombley, and others. Secretary Worcester had the usual proxies, and the Directors and officers were re-elected.

The reports for 1896 show net earnings of $3,429,204, against $3,468,189 the previous year. The capital stock remains unchanged at $18,738,000. Interest and rentals bring the earnings down to $1,034,699, and, after paying the Canadian Southern its proportion of income, $738,225 is left as net revenue from traffic, to which is added $39,685 income from investments. Two dividends of 2 per cent. each were paid during the year.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, it is said, will join the new Southeastern Freight Association.

The report of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the nine months ending March 31 shows that the gross earnings were $33,071,888.30; operating expenses, $22,381,062.72; net earnings, $10,690,825.58; first charges, $7,900,-000.70; profit, $2,790,728.88. This is a decrease in the profits for the same time last year of $690,000.91. The gross earnings for the month of April were $3,504,807.59, as against $3,412,847.94 for the same month last year.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Stephen C. Mills, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from duty in this city at headquarters of the army May 30, and will then join his company.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. George B. Russell, Fourteenth Infantry, is changed to leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Transfers in the Second Infantry: Lieut. Frank H. Whitman from Company K to Company F; Second Lieut. Preston Brown from Company F to Company K.

Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Fifteenth Infantry, is ordered to report to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry, President of the Examining Board, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion, after which he will report for duty to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Navy.

J. W. Caum is appointed Pay Clerk for the Marion.

James Donald is appointed Acting Gunner, May 5.

Lieut. A. Gleaves is detached from the Texas, May 11.

Patrick Deery is appointed Acting Boatswain, May 6.

Carpenter K. M. A. Mahony is granted six months' leave of absence.

Lieut. L. J. Clark is ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, May 24.

Ensign A. T. Long is ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, May 17.

Medical Inspector T. M. Flint is ordered to examination for promotion, Washington.

Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean is ordered to the torpedo station, Newport, June 1.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. F. J. Haeseler is detached from the Amphitrite, May 9, and ordered to the Texas, May 11.

Assistant Naval Constructor L. S. Adams is ordered to be Assistant Superintendent of Construction at Newport News.

BILLS BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Argument Over the Proposed Abolishment of the Board of Examiners in the Building Department.

There was a long controversy in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon over the bill abolishing the Board of Examiners in the Building Department and substituting in its place a board of appeal, to consist of seven persons. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland favored the bill and led the fight for it, and Gen. Wager Swayne, representing the present Board of Examiners, led the fight against it. The bill provides that the Board of Appeal shall consist of the Superintendent of Buildings, the Chief of the Fire Department, and five members to be appointed by the Mayor. Of these five, two shall be architects, one a civil engineer, one a builder, and one a member of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. The Board of Examiners now consists of a member of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, one member of the Board of Fire Underwriters, two members of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, one of whom is a master mason and the other a master carpenter; one member of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, one member of the Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association, one member of the Real Estate Exchange, and the Chief of the Fire Department. The Mayor reserved his decision.

Among the bills accepted yesterday by the Mayor were the following:

Authorizing the Register to destroy the chattel mortgages that have expired and which are now stored in his office.

Compelling builders to erect parapets around the platforms built over sidewalks on the fronts of buildings during construction, for the protection of pedestrians.

Exempting the real estate of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids from taxation, assessments, and water rates.

Relieving the Cathedral of St. John the Divine from assessments in connection with the opening of streets and avenues in the vicinity of Morningside Heights.

Allowing the widow of John R. Fellows to draw his salary until the term for which he was elected as District Attorney shall have expired.

The Mayor vetoed the bill permitting the Fire Commissioners to increase the number of physicians in the department to four and to increase their salaries from $2,000 to $3,000.

The bill providing for compensation to Rufus G. Beardslee for services as counsel to the Board of Education was also vetoed.

LI'S TRIBUTE TO GEN. GRANT.

Tree Will Be Planted To-day on the Site of the Old Tomb.

A tribute to the memory of Grant from his old friend, Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of the Chinese Empire, will be paid in Riverside Park this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

With simple ceremony a tree is to be planted on the spot where Gen. Grant's body lay until it was removed to the new tomb. Li Hung Chang's representative on this occasion will be Yang Yu, the former Chinese Minister. It was the original intention to have the tree planted on the day the tomb was dedicated, but this proved to be impracticable.

The tree comes from the nursery in Central Park, and is of a species indigenous to China. A stone tablet will be placed at the side of the tree, and a small fence will be erected around it to protect it from the relic hunters.

Christian Endeavor Union.

The seventh annual convention of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union was held yesterday at the Baptist Temple, in that city, during the day, and at the Hanson Place Baptist Church in the evening. Sunrise prayer meetings were held in many Baptist and Methodist churches throughout the city. At the afternoon session many reports were read. The evening was devoted to addresses and to special exercises. Representatives of 105 societies were present.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, with best reference, as chambermaid and seamstress, or light housework in a respectable private family. 309 West 55th St., O'Shaunessy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By American girl, good sewer, as chambermaid and waitress; reference; wages, $15. 405 West 54th St., O'Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant; good reference. 422 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; thoroughly experienced; highest New York and Washington recommendations; disengaged May 11 on account of family going abroad. Gusta Stene, 1,601 Scott's Circle, Washington, D. C.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city or country; first-class city reference. Annie, Box 833 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman in first-class family; understands all kinds plain and fancy cooking, serving lunches, dinners; first-class baker; city or country; best reference. 308 West 43d St., Farley's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; private family; all kinds cooking; all kinds desserts; makes butter; best personal city references; country in Summer. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—First-class; soups, meats, desserts, good bread, pastry; take chef's place; small dinners; best city references; lady seen; no cards. 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook and laundress; small family; country preferred; city reference. 453 West 52d St.

COOK.—Swedish; in private family; will go into the country; first-class references. 4 East 48d St., present employer's.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; do plain washing; small private family; city or country; reference. R., 453 West 52d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—As companion to respectable lady traveling abroad for July, August, and, perhaps, September; an educated lady, about 30, speaking English, German, and French. Teacher, 64th St. and 1st Av. pharmacy.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; by the day; private family; best reference. 118 West 56th St., second bell. E. Little.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young woman for general housework; willing and obliging. 1,106 3d Av., ring Farrissey's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid, (useful,) or to take care of grown children; English, German, French; good city references. E. H., 219 2d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined, educated Norwegian as maid and seamstress; best references; wages $25; good sailor. Danira, 257 West 42d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in private family, or as laundress and chambermaid; three years' city reference; city or country. Call at 232 West 33d St.; ring Brennan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in a private family; can give nine years' city references. M., Box 240 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; take private family washing home from country during Summer months; best of reference. 554 3d Av., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; shirts are my specialty; wages, $20 to $23; personal reference. 403 West 54th St. Miss O'Connor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; present employer can be seen when suited. M. M., 539 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; best city reference. 904 6th Av., Murray's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress by the day in private family; city reference. 126 West 50th St. Mrs. Cooper.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly competent; has first-class reference; city or country. R. M., Box 47, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as first-class nurse; can take charge of an infant from birth. 208 East 44th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By young French girl to take care of children; no objection to traveling. 155 West 25th St.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wants to find a position for competent nurse to young child or growing children; very capable and faithful; eight years' best reference. 116 East 37th St., present employer's.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS — KITCHENMAID. — Lady breaking up housekeeping would like to find a place for waitress and kitchenmaid; been in her service two years and one year; both honest and obliging. 63 East 79th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family going to the country in Summer. Call, between 3 and 5 P. M., Friday, at 25 Park Av.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSECLEANING.—By Protestant woman to do housecleaning; reliable, refined; will take care for the Summer. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By a good office man, American, at bookkeeping, or anything; best references and bond. L. S. C., Box 158 Times office.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—A lady wishes to find for a respectable couple a house to take care of for the Summer or longer. 49 East 20th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. —By young Protestant French couple; thoroughly experienced; best city references; can be seen at present employer's, 131 East 21st St., (Gramercy Park.)

BUTLER.—By steady, sober, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, thirty-eight; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Good references; single English; wages moderate; country preferred; just disengaged. G. M., care Simpson, 981 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; where second man or parlormaid is kept; excellent city references. W. B., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend an honest, reliable, and competent Frenchman as butler and valet. A. B., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—First-class; highly recommended; seen at present employer's. 2 East 15th St. 11 to 3.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; single; understands his business in all branches; economical; first-class city references; in private family. L. G., 117 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations, prominent metropolitan families; stylish appearance; superior driver, horseman; country preferred; industrious, temperate, courteous, trustworthy, punctual. Scotchman, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent; superior metropolitan credentials; smart appearance; skillful driver, rider; sober, obliging, respectful, faithful; moderate expectations; economical stable manager. Sharkey, 1,664 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced caretaker of horses, carriages, harness; satisfactory metropolitan testimonials; careful, stylish driver; sober, respectful, industrious; expectations moderate. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway; Telephone 1619-38th.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and will be found willing and obliging; first-class city reference from last employer, who can be seen. James O'Brien, 615 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man, 25 years of age; single; good city or country driver; last employer can be seen. P. McGovern, 216 West 76th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—As coachman or groom in private family; first-class driver; neat appearance; excellent reference. John McCabe, 1,649 Broadway, harness store.

COACHMAN.—By single man (28) as coachman; fully understands his business; highly recommended; city or country. E. C., 10 East 84th St., private stable.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a German, single, on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of lawn, flowers, shrubs, &c.; not horses or cows; wages, $18; best references given. E. M., Box 269 Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single; 30; understands all branches in greenhouses; good rose grower; 15 years' experience; private place; full charge. Hubner, 311 East 9th St.

GARDENER or FLORIST.—By a Swede, with best references; gentleman's place preferred. K. Carlson, 66th St. and 3d Av., care Mr. Dean, Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Can milk and drive; prompt and sober; moderate wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands the care of horses and harness well; first-class reference; also from last employer. 122 West 54th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a reliable young man as second man; handy with carpenter's tools; city reference; sober, industrious. 75 East 85th St. Walsh's bell.

SECOND MAN.—A gentleman going to Europe would like a situation for his second man. 15 East 35th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young Swede; understands massage and manicuring; excellent credentials. A. Phillips, 311 East 25th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly efficient waiter; in private house or on yacht; highest references. J. P. F., Box 154 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A gentleman of tact and good address to represent a prominent newspaper as advertising canvasser in New York City and Brooklyn. T. P., Box 101 Times.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully Warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

For the relief of William S. Wynn and James C. Wynn.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Monday, May 10th, 1897, at 2:45 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, May 5th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHANSET.

HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN, and Eight Cottages.

Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher st. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MT. POCONO, PA.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PA. Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y. First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Opens Thursday, June 24. For particulars and circulars, address D. P. HATHAWAY, 39 Cortlandt St., Room 137, New York.

Mononotto Inn

Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15. Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 10 miles from city.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 9th Av., 261 Columbus Av., 124 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 20, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's outing in delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES

NEW LONDON, CONN.

WILL OPEN JUNE 1, 1897.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

For terms and circulars address

BLANCHARD & HAGER,

NEW LONDON, CONN.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BATH CO., VA.,

ARE NOW OPEN TO GUESTS.

For circulars and information, write to

EUBANK & GLOVER,

Proprietors.

THE ELMER.

SELECT FAMILY HOTEL open from May to Dec. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.

WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Laurel House OF LAKEWOOD,

David B. Plumer, Manager.

OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.

The Waumbek.

JEFFERSON, N. H.

Open July 1st. Address Lakewood, N. J.

KINZLER'S HOTEL—STEAMBOATS.

Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I. Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

A REWARD

Your Choice of any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been delivered. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York City.

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17TH ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Large and single rooms; excellent table; families; gentlemen; references.

47TH ST., 33 WEST.—Square and hall rooms; private bath; excellent table; visitors to city accommodated.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS. REOPENS OCTOBER 6TH.

PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS. Special attention paid to College Preparation. Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work. Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics. Fully equipped Studio.

NEW YORK: 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST.

The Peebles & Thompson School for Boarding and Day Pupils

WILL OPEN OCT. 4.

Miss D. E. MERRILL, Miss L. A. BUSHEE, and Mrs. S. S. VAN LAER, Principals and Proprietors.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 West 44th St.

Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I. SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. John B. Diman (Harvard, A.M.) Head Master. Circular and references sent upon application.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL. Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Attention, Men.

JOHN McNEILL,

The Scottish Spurgeon, speaks in Chickering Hall, Fifth Av. and 18th St.,

AT NOON TO-DAY.

Ira D. Sankey and J. H. Burke sing. Seats free. Mr. McNeil preaches also in Fifth Av. Pres Church, 5th Av., 55th St., this ev'g at 8 o'clock.

JOHN McNEILL,

FAMOUS LONDON PREACHER,

the Scottish Spurgeon, will speak in Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., next Sunday, May 9th, at 4 P. M. J. H. Burke will sing, assisted by chorus. Seats free; no tickets required.

HOTELS.

THE PARK MADISON,

MADISON AVE. & 22TH ST., EAST. FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

A select family hotel with all modern improvements and conveniences.

Elegant suites of rooms furnished or unfurnished. Special rates for the Summer months.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A TRIP TO Washington, D.C., VIA Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, Va.,

Makes a Delightful Outing.

Go by the Steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE

Sailing Every Week Day.

Short and Invigorating Sea Trip.

Through tickets, returning from Washington by rail or water, with side trip to Richmond, if desired.

For full information apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO., Pier 26 North River, New York. Telephone, No. 1580, Franklin.

W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Prest. and Traffic Mgr.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM | Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM | Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM | Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM | Aurania, July 24, noon

EXTRA SAILINGS.

Servia, May 11, 1 PM | Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM | Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, July 6, 10 AM.

Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

NEW YORK to GLASGOW.

From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, May 8, 4 P.M | Ethiopia, May 22, noon
Furnessia, May 15, noon

City of Rome.....June 5 and July 3

Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., May 8, 10 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf..Sat., May 15, 10 A. M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges: Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, May 12, Noon | Germanic, June 9, Noon
Teutonic, May 19, Noon | Teutonic, June 16, Noon
Britannic, May 26, Noon | Britannic, June 23, Noon
Majestic, June 2, Noon | Majestic, June 30, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Friday, May 7
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 10
ALGONQUIN, Charles., only, Wednesday, May 12
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., May 14

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.

5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 1, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., May 18, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., June 8, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., May 25, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., June 15, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., May 15, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., May 29, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, May 13, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, May 20, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, June 3, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM | Fulda, May 29, 10 AM
Ems, May 15, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 12, 10 AM
Werra, May 22, 10 AM | Ems, June 19, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth. (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia, May 13, 7 AM | Columbia, June 10, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 A

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Annual Meeting Held and Board of Officers for the Ensuing Year Elected.

NEW HOME UNDER DISCUSSION

Committee of Seven to Look After the Matter—Fund of $300,000 Pledged to Start the Work—Building Will Cost $1,000,000.

One of the largest annual meetings of the New York Chamber of Commerce of recent years was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce, at 32 Nassau Street. Over 300 members, it is estimated, were present. The cause of the large assemblage was the proposal for a permanent home for the Chamber and the election of officers for the ensuing year. At times the rooms were uncomfortably crowded. This condition was used as an argument by advocates of the new building. The increased membership and the importance of the body required a suitable home for it, they said.

The plan so far put forth is to secure a down-town site located centrally in the business district. Upon this a million-dollar building will be erected, which, besides the appurtenances of a club, will contain a large meeting room, suitable for the display of the many portraits of merchants and business men now in the possession of the Chamber. President Alexander E. Orr called the meeting to order, and while the ballot on nominations was being taken, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, with your kind permission, I desire to repeat for your consideration a statement I made from this platform just three years ago. I then said that I seldom entered these rooms—handsome, artistic, and attractive—as they most unquestionably are—without realizing a feeling of keen disappointment that in the times gone by it had not been deemed expedient and absolutely necessary that this Chamber should be possessed of its own building and domiciled in its own home.

It Is a Vital Question.

"Since then, from the standpoint of your President, and the closer insight such contact with your affairs gives, this impression has been strengthened and intensified many fold, until I began to realize, and I cannot shake myself free from the thought that we will be falling very far short of fulfilling an obligation we owe, first of all to ourselves, to our city, to our State, and, indeed, I may say to the whole country, which, in a measure, we commercially represent, if we further postpone the serious consideration of a question which, I trust, you will agree with me in believing bears directly and forcibly upon our future welfare.

"Many, very many, of the members of this time-honored Chamber, including among the number some of those who have crossed the bar, as well as of those on our records of to-day, have been most princely in their gifts for the promotion of civic embellishment along the lines of art, science, literature, religion, philanthropy, and charity, every one of which has been a pride and a delight to us all, and yet such an association, remarkable as ours has ever been to educating its members into this system of magnificent giving, and now entering on the one hundred and thirtieth year of its chartered existence, we have taken no heed whatever of that kind of charitable forethought, prudence, and protection which the 'good old proverb describes as 'beginning at home.'

"I know and freely admit that the past three years have not been propitious for beginning an enterprise of the magnitude I now most earnestly advocate. I use that word 'magnitude' advisedly; for when we do commence, I trust we will aim to acquire that kind of permanent abiding place which our birthright, our self-respect, and our position warrants. Possibly it may be said that this year is equally inopportune, but bear in mind that we are as aggressive as well as a progressive people, and that, although there are some difficulties and discouragements along our mercantile foreground, it will be all the more creditable if we confront them now with courage and determination, and not postpone action for an indefinite period till some influence other and more potent than our own removes them for us from our path.

"It gives me pleasure to inform you that several of our members with whom I have conferred most heartily indorse the suggestions I now present, and with their kindly aid I have been able to form the nucleus of a building fund amounting to $200,000, the subscriptions of only thirty-three gentlemen and one lady, with the single condition attached that payment is not to be required till one million of dollars is pledged. As our membership now exceeds 1,200, surely with this good beginning and a little energy and self-denial on our part the required amount can be obtained.

"I wish it distinctly understood that our subscriptions will not be asked for as gifts, without any prospect of return or benefit to ourselves as subscribers. As yet no plan has been formulated, but when it is decided what position will be most for issuing to contributors certificates of indebtedness or income bonds bearing such moderate rate of interest as may be conveniently paid from each year's surplus revenue, and reserving to the Chamber the right of redemption at its own option.

"If, therefore, after this explanation, which fully and frankly illustrates the purpose I have in mind, it is your good pleasure to re-elect me your President to-day, I give you fair warning that I will hold myself privileged in asking that a committee be appointed to whom shall be referred the whole question of providing a permanent home for the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, with the expectation on my part that you will give to it your cordial co-operation, and to its recommendations, when made, an active and generous support."

Committee to Consider the Subject.

Mr. Orr's remarks were applauded, and, acting upon his suggestion, D. Willis James moved that a committee of seven, with power to add to this number, be appointed, with Mr. Orr as Chairman. Charles Stewart Smith seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The ticket placed in the field by the Committee on Nominations was unanimously elected as follows:

President—Alexander E. Orr; Vice Presidents—Seth Low, Woodbury Langdon, and Anson W. Hard; Treasurer—Solon Humphreys; Secretary—George Wilson.

Very few changes are made in the list of Committees. Woodbury Langdon and Anson W. Hard were respectively promoted from the Executive and Foreign Commerce Committees to the Vice Presidency. James G. Cannon fills Mr. Langdon's vacant place in the Executive Committee; the other vacancy, caused in that committee by the death of John H. Inman, was filled by W. Bayard Cutting. Mr. Hard's place on the Foreign Commerce Committee was filled by Gustav Amsinck. F. C. Moore was dropped from the Committee on Insurance, and John H. Washburn appointed in his stead. Ernest L. Allen was also added to that committee.

Twenty-two new members were elected as follows: James W. Alexander, James B. Baker, Carl Brucker, Francis H. Cabot, J. Cleveland Cady, Charles W. Clinton, Walter Cook, Robert W. Gibson, Richard H. Hunt, Edward H. Kendall, Frederic A. Parsons, Andrew Stuart Patterson, George B. Post, Bruce Price, Anton A. Ravoz, Robert H. Robertson, William T. Ryle, Albert R. Shattuck, Henry A. Spaulding, Putnam Bradley Strong, Edward Russell Thomas, and Arthur E. White. The Chamber then adjourned for luncheon, which was served by Delmonico.

After the meeting Secretary Wilson announced the names of the subscribers to the building fund as follows:

M. K. Jesup	$25,000	R. T. Wilson	5,000
D. W. James	25,000	D. O. Mills	5,000
J. P. Morgan	25,000	W. H. Webb	1,000
J. S. Kennedy	25,000	W. Tousey	2,500
C. Vanderbilt	25,000	R. A. C. Smith	2,000
W. E. Dodge	25,000	J. McCreery	1,000
Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Sr.	10,000	J. C. McCreery	1,000
W. Langdon	10,000	T. Rosevear	1,000
John Claflin	10,000	R. Deeves	2,500
Alex. E. Orr	10,000	J. H. Deeves	500
C. S. Smith	5,000	H. C. Smith	1,000
S. B. Colgate	5,000	C. H. De Silver	1,000
Seth Low	5,000	C. C. Shayne	1,000
Henry Hentz	1,000	F. A. Palmer	5,000
A. P. Stokes	2,500	C. A. Hoyt	5,000
S. D. Babcock	25,000	C. Zabriskie	1,000
C. N. Bliss	5,000	J. D. R'kefel'r	25,000
Total			$200,000

McElrath Succeeds Milliken.

Percy McElrath has been appointed first Assistant to the Corporation Attorney in the place of David Milliken, appointed an assistant in the District Attorney's office.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURY RESULTING IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—The Court of Appeals, by a divided court, Chief Judge Andrews and Judges Gray and Haight dissenting, has sustained a recovery by Emanuel Lyons, as administrator, against the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for $5,000 damages, resulting from the death of the intestate. It appeared that Mrs. Lyons, who was sixty-three years old, was injured by a team, which escaped from one of the company's drivers, to such an extent that she never fully recovered from its effect. The immediate cause of her death was Bright's disease, but the physician who attended her during her last illness, and who had been her family physician for a year or more preceding the accident, testified that the disease of which she died was traceable to, and was caused by, the injury. Each side swore the same number of medical witnesses, but those on behalf of the plaintiff had the best means of knowing the facts and forming their opinions. The late General Term in this city, by Justice Follett, held that the question whether the injury was the cause of death was one for the jury. The decedent left her husband and one unmarried daughter of full age. The three lived together, but the daughter, before her mother's illness, had employment elsewhere. The Court held that the estimate of damages sustained in such a case is necessarily based upon probabilities, and can never be ascertained with accuracy or to the satisfaction of both parties, and that the judgment in favor of the plaintiff should not be set aside on the ground that the damages awarded were excessive.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—In an action brought by Michael Chinnery, in the Supreme Court, Westchester County, to recover upon a policy issued by the United States Industrial Insurance Company upon the life of Catherine Chinnery, a judgment recovered on the trial by the plaintiff has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, because of the improper exclusion of an unsworn statement upon a blank furnished by the insurance company, made by the physician to whom the company was referred by the administrator of the deceased, as her attending physician. The Court holds, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that although procured from such physician by the company, the paper should, when offered in evidence by it, be received, though it seems it would not be conclusively binding upon the plaintiff. The fact that the applicant for life insurance, more than twenty years before the application because of something having blown into her eye, had gone to a hospital to have it removed and returned therefrom the same evening, does not establish that the applicant had been "under treatment in any hospital."

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LIABILITY OF LANDLORDS.—William J. Gleeson, having visited the tenement house 7 Cornelia Street, was going down stairs, when he fell headlong from near the top to the bottom, and was picked up dead. A suit by Sarah Gleeson, as administratrix, to recover damages from John Brummer, the owner of the premises, for her husband's death, was dismissed upon the ground that there was no evidence that the want of repair of the upper steps of the stairway had caused the fall of the deceased, and that there was no evidence that he was free from contributory negligence. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment of the late General Term, First Department, which affirmed the decision of the Trial Judge, dismissing the action, holding that in an action for damages alleged to have resulted from the negligence of the defendant the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff to show that he was free from contributory negligence, and that the evidence failed in that respect.

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DECEIT AND "FAKE" REPRESENTATION.—Charles W. Denike brought an action in the Supreme Court, Westchester County, against Henry T. De Graaf, for damages, alleging that one Burnham, acting for him, entered into an agreement under seal with the defendant for the exchange of land, and that plaintiff was induced to execute the agreement by false representation on the part of De Graaf. The decision of the late General Term of the Second Department, reversing judgment given on the trial for the plaintiff, has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, on the opinion given by Justice Cullen below. The court held that where an instrument is executed under seal it cannot be shown that any of the parties thereto acted "as a principal not named in the instrument; and that where an action is brought, as in this case, by a stranger to the instrument, stating that the one who executed it was his agent, and that the plaintiff was induced by deceit to enter into the contract, such an action is based upon the contract, is an affirmance of it, and cannot be maintained by the alleged principal. The plaintiff could not recover unless the cause of action was specially assigned to him by his agent, who actually executed the instrument.

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UNGUARDED DECLIVITY ALONG A HIGHWAY.—While Mary E. Burns was driving a horse and wagon along a road within the limits of the City of Yonkers the horse balked and backed the vehicle off the highway, down a steep bank, and she was thrown out and injured. On the first trial of her suit against the city for damages, claiming the defendant was guilty of negligence in not providing guards or barriers along the highway, Miss Burns was nonsuited on the ground that she was guilty of contributory negligence. The affirmance by the General Term, Second Department, of verdict in favor of the plaintiff on second trial, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The Court held that, although the balking of the horse and the backing of the vehicle off the highway down the bank, whereby plaintiff was thrown out and injured, was in one sense the primary cause of the accident, that would not prevent her, if she be free from fault, from recovering damages from the municipality, which was bound to maintain the highway in a proper condition. It was the duty of municipalities and towns to place some guard at dangerous and exposed places along highways where the happening of accidents from the failure to place guards might be reasonably anticipated.

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DUTY OF MASTER TO SERVANT.—A verdict for $5,000 was secured by Mary A. Pidgeon in her suit as administratrix, in the Supreme Court, Queens County, against the Long Island Railroad Company for the death of her husband, Patrick J. Pidgeon. The decedent was in the employ of the company, and was in charge of a train of freight cars. He was standing on top of a car directing the movement of the train, which was backing slowly in the freight yard at Long Island City, when the car ran against the track and collided with a signal tower, which fell upon him and caused his death. There was evidence that the track was out of order, and had been for some time. The Court of Appeals now upholds the judgment of the General Term, which held, by Justice Dykman, that the rule of law that a master is obliged to use proper care and employ suitable skill to furnish a safe place for the performance of the duties of his servant, extends to the obligation of a railroad company to maintain its roadbed and track in a safe condition for use by its employes. The verdict of the jury that the company was negligent in failing to keep its roadbed in proper condition, was a finding that it had failed to discharge its obligations to the deceased, and to furnish him with a safe place for the performance of his duties.

Mr. McNeill Before Business Men.

John McNeill's talks to business men in the noon hour have proved successful. There was the largest attendance of the week at Chickering Hall yesterday. The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon announced that the meetings would be continued next week in Chickering Hall at the same hour. Every evening next week Mr. McNeill will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle, at Thirty-fourth Street, at 8 o'clock.

Indians Visit the Exchanges.

Five gayly-bedecked Indians, accompanied by an interpreter, visited the Exchanges yesterday. Their appearance in the gallery of the Stock Exchange was the signal for an almost entire suspension of business. From all over the floor came the brokers' idea of a whar whoop, while the scalping operation was gone through with the bald-headed men.

Burial of Dr. Cornelius Olcott.

Dr. Cornelius Olcott's funeral was held yesterday. Interment was in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral services, which were held Wednesday night at the Olcott residence, 572 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Darlington of Christ Church. A large number of physicians were present.

HURRYING RAPID TRANSIT

A Conference of the Commissioners and Property Owners Along the Boulevard.

HASTE BELIEVED NECESSARY

The Situation Altered by the Signing of the New Charter—Owners to Hold a Meeting to Secure the Number of Consents Needed.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners held a conference yesterday with residents and property owners of the Boulevard at the office of the Commissioners. All members of the board were present except John H. Starin and the Mayor and Controller.

Among the dozen property owners present were Francis M. Jencks, Benjamin F. Romaine, Newell Martin, William Milne Grinnell, Charles Sooysmith, and Joseph Reynolds Kerr, Jr. Mr. Jencks explained that more would have come to the meeting had they known of it in time. Even the few present, however, spoke for about one-fourth or more of the entire holdings of property along the Boulevard.

It was evident throughout the proceedings that the Commissioners appreciated the change in the situation made by Gov. Black's approval of the Greater New York charter. With Brooklyn a part of the municipality of New York it is generally understood plans for rapid transit in this city will be at an end for the time being, and the ardor with which President Orr and the other members of the board pressed forward the work of securing the consent of property owners is thought to indicate that they intend to carry through their purposes before it is too late.

In opening the conference, President Orr said that the Commissioners had invited the property owners of the Boulevard to a meeting with the board in order that views might be freely interchanged as to the best and most expeditious method of procedure. "Our great anxiety," said he, "is to facilitate this work, and to go on as rapidly as possible, without applying to the courts." He expressed the belief that the consents of the necessary number of property owners would be given as soon as the matter was clearly understood.

Francis M. Jencks said he had written personally to the owners of property on the Boulevard, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets, and fully one-fourth of them have given their consents. "Within the next week, or at furthest two weeks," he said, "we can secure the necessary consents between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets. All the largest property owners along the Boulevard, to consent. I represent clients who own 150 lots, all of whom have consented. I am assured of the consent of the owners represented by Charles T. Barney, and also of William Astor. These three interests alone represent 300 of the 1,500 lots affected."

President Orr suggested that the property owners of the Boulevard, between Fifty-first and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Streets, take the matter in hand, as the property owners of Elm Street had done, hold a meeting and secure the necessary consents. He asked Mr. Jencks to take the initiative in the matter, and Mr. Jencks consented to do so. Mr. Orr, Stevenson, of the commission, and Mr. Jencks said that he would call a meeting at 356 Broadway within the next two or three days.

Benjamin F. Romaine also spoke in favor of the meeting. Newell Martin also said he would be glad to co-operate in the work. Mr. Romaine asked if arrangements could not be made for giving transfers from the rapid transit lines to the surface roads.

President Orr said that he did not think it practicable, as it is necessary to have express service as far as One Hundred and Fourth Street. "I believe," he added, "that before this system is operated for any length of time, our accommodations will be severely taxed, and we shall have to look out for increasing our facilities. I believe that ultimately we shall have a railway in Broadway."

Mr. Jencks stated, at the close of the conference, that he and Mr. Romaine will call a meeting of Boulevard property owners in a few days, and that the work of getting consents can be pushed very soon.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners held an executive meeting after the conference. President Orr stated that invitations have been sent to property owners in Fourth and Park Avenues south of Forty-second Street and on Forty-second Street, between Park Avenue and Broadway, to meet in conference with the Commissioners in their rooms at 3 P. M. May 10.

He also said that, under a resolution of the Board of April 20, he had written to Cornelius Vanderbilt, President of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for consent to construct the rapid transit lines along Fourth and Park Avenues to Forty-second Street, thence through Forty-second Street. A reply had been received from E. V. W. Rossiter, Secretary, to the effect that the matter was of such importance that it will have to be submitted to the Board of Directors at its meeting this month.

COMPLAINTS OF COMMUTERS.

New Jersey Central Railroad to be Asked to Make Changes in Its Treatment of Patrons.

Members of the Commuters and Business Men's Association of the New York and Long Branch Railroad met in the office of Richard Deeves & Son, Mutual Reserve Building, yesterday noon and resolved to agitate in favor of some desired changes in the present commuting arrangements. Laurus Loomis is President, and E. N. Cole is Secretary of this association.

Some of the commuters complain because the Central Railroad of New Jersey collects two fares for a round-trip passage in the event of the commuter's book of tickets being left at home, accidentally, for a single day. Inasmuch as the fare from Asbury Park and Ocean Grove to New York and return is $2.40, these commuters think that the railroad company should refund the greater part of such extra fare upon presentation of the commutation book containing coupons for the day on which full fare was charged.

A series of resolutions were adopted yesterday asking the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central Railroads to grant the following concessions: Family commutation books, to be used by each and every member of the family; yearly commutation books to New York City, to be paid in monthly installments, for clerks, typewriters, and others who find it inconvenient to pay $100, or $150, annual charges at one time in advance; a penalty of 10 to 25 cents for commuters who leave their book at home occasionally during the year, instead of double fare, as at present; a business men's seashore morning express to New York City, leaving Asbury Park and Ocean Grove about 6:35 o'clock in the morning and arriving in New York City from 8 to 8:10 o'clock A. M., instead of the old two-hour New Jersey Central local, or way train, which makes twenty-one stops en route.

The Commuters' Association furthermore declared that the Monday morning Pennsylvania Summer season express train which arrives in New York about 8:13 o'clock A. M. would be an ideal train the year around. Leaflets setting forth the desires of the association are to be widely distributed.

FRAUD ON SMALL MERCHANTS.

Clearing House Informed of Forged Check Certifications.

Two checks for small amounts, which bore certifications purporting to have been made by the tellers of down town banks, were brought to the notice of Manager Sherer of the Clearing House yesterday. The checks were passed on two small up-town merchants. Both the certification stamp and the signature of the tellers were forgeries, and even if genuine, would not have made the checks good, as the persons on whom they were drawn had no accounts in the banks where the checks were made payable.

The fact of the presentation of two such checks at about the same time suggests an organized system of forgery.

Westchester Medical Society.

The Medical Society of the County of Westchester, the oldest organization of its kind in the State, will hold its centennial celebration to-morrow at White Plains.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Reefers,

Friday and Saturday.

Samples and broken lots—All are this season's styles—

$3·75, were $5.00 to $7.00.

$5·75, were $7.75 to $9.00.

60-62 West 23d Street.

STUDENTS IN ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Work of the Managing Committee of the Institute at the School in Rome.

The Council of the Archaeological Institute of America will hold its annual meeting to-morrow morning at Columbia University. The members of the council are chosen by the affiliated societies of the institute, and come from Boston, New York, Chicago, and other cities of the United States. Prof. John William White of Harvard is the President of the institute.

This meeting of the institute is preceded by the annual meetings of the Managing Committees of the schools in Rome and at Athens. The first was held yesterday and the second will be held to-day. The Managing Committee of the school in Rome went into session yesterday at 11 A. M. with Prof. Hale of the University of Chicago in the chair. Sixteen members were present. Prof. H. J. Peck resigned his membership and Prof. J. C. Egbert was elected in his stead.

An interesting report was read of the work of the school during the year 1896-97, under the Directorship of Prof. Warren of the Johns Hopkins University, with whom was associated Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton University, as Professor of Archaeology. Nine regular students have been present during the year, and, besides these, two ladies have special students. Lectures have been given by the director on palaeography and epigraphy, and by Prof. Marquand on Etruscan, Roman, and early Christian art. Lectures have also been given to the students by other distinguished scholars resident in Rome—Huelsen on the topography of Rome, Stevenson on numismatics, Maruechi on the Catacombs, Loewy on Roman sculpture, and Mau on the topography of Pompeii.

The school occupies the Villa Story, formerly the home of the sculptor, in the Via Gaeta, which provides accommodations not only for the Director and his family, but also working quarters for the students, including a well-equipped library room. The school took possession of this building last Autumn under a lease which continues until Jan. 1, 1899. Many distinguished Americans have visited the school during the Winter and manifested in many ways their lively interest of the work of the school.

The officers elected for the year 1897-98 are: Chairman—William G. Hale of the University of Chicago; Secretary—Al. Frothingham, Princeton University; Treasurer—C. C. Cuyler of the firm of Morgan & Cuyler, New York. Prof. Warren of Johns Hopkins University and Prof. E. T. Merril of Wesleyan University were made members of the Executive Committee. Prof. Allan Marquand was elected editor to represent the school on the Editorial Board of the Journal of the Archaeological Institute of America.

The Committee on Fellowships—Prof. Smith of Harvard University, Chairman—made its annual report and submitted a plan for examination of candidates for three Fellowships. These examinations will be held in May, 1898. Heretofore the Fellowships have not been assigned by examinations.

The school during 1897-98 will be under the direction of C. L. Smith of Harvard University, and the prospects for a prosperous year are said to be excellent.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Appropriation of $500,000 Made for the New Wing to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Mayor's office yesterday $500,000 was made available for the new wing to the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History. The new wing is to be a red granite fireproof building erected on solid rock foundations with fireproof arches finished with tiling, and having a red slate roof. The building proper will cost $360,000, the cases $85,000, the stairway $15,000, which, with other incidentals and the architects' fees, will bring the amount up to $500,000.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Works it was decided to appropriate $34,100 for recurbing Fifth Avenue from Ninth to Fifty-ninth Street. The Commissioner of Public Works also submitted a list of streets and avenues to be repaved with asphalt, the total area of which is 81,339 and the cost to be $24,615. The list includes Longacre Square from Forty-third to Forty-seventh Street; Forty-third Street, from Second to Madison Avenue; Seventieth Street, from Fifth to Madison Avenue; Seventy-sixth Street from the Boulevard to West End Avenue; Eighteenth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue; Sixteenth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue; Seventy-third Street, from Park to Third Avenue.

It was decided to appropriate $7,000 for the placing of a monument to Peter Cooper on the south side of Cooper Union. An appropriation of $1,920 was made for the use of the life saving service to maintain stations for four months at Hell Gate, Corlears Hook Park, the Battery, and the Cinder Beds at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

The following sums were appropriated for school purposes: $39,000 for a school site at Sheriff and Willard Streets; $18,000 for a school site at 128 West Thirtieth Street; $3,900 for a school site at Andrews and Burnside Avenues, $70,700 for a school annex at Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, $11,568 for a school site on East Fourth Street, between Avenues B and C.

The Commissioner of Correction was authorized to advertise for bids for the new city prison on the site of the Tombs to be built with granite.

Iron Ore from Venezuela.

The British steamship Mercedes arrived yesterday from Venezuela with a cargo of 1,050 tons of iron ore, consigned to Ennis & Co. of Philadelphia. The ore is the first to be brought from the banks of the Imataca River, a stream about seventy-five miles long, which joins the Orinoco River sixty miles from its mouth. The fields are said to be almost inexhaustible. Great interest awaits the determination of its value, particularly with reference to its adaptability for steel.

The Captain Dies of Fever.

The British ship Lizzie Burrill, which arrived yesterday, was in command of Mate Spurr, Capt. Saunders having died at Rio Janeiro Feb. 8 of yellow fever. The ship was detained at Quarantine for disinfection, though the danger of infection was slight, there having been no sickness during the three months since the captain died. Capt. Saunders was forty years old and a native of Yarmouth, from which port the vessel hails.

Friday and Saturday, May 7th & 8th.

Sale of

Fancy Dress Goods,

(from our Wholesale Dept.)

—50c., 60c. & 75c. qualities—

at

25 cts.

per yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

ENDOWMENTS OF TRINITY

Dr. Huntington Speaks of Covetousness Which Would Interfere with Its Churchyard.

LOVE FOR MOTHER CHURCH

A Throng in the Old Church on the Fifth Day of Its Bi-centennial Celebration—Trinity's Endowments Prized that the Church May Do Its Proper Work.

Trinity's bi-centennial celebration was continued yesterday. The church was well filled by 9 o'clock, when morning prayer was offered. Hundreds of those who were then present remained awhile around the old churchyard, until the noonday services were about to begin. Then they swelled the throng within the doors of Trinity again.

At noon there was a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Steele, followed by an address by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. There were many clergymen in the audience. Taking his text from Prov. xxxi., 28, "Her children arise and call her blessed," Dr. Huntington dwelt on the affection of Grace Church for its mother Trinity.

"It is good to be reminded," he said, "that our American civilization did not come into being on a July day in 1776, but that for a long century earlier the seed corn of what is now our National life had been warming in the furrows of Colonial times. American Christianity to-day is what it is because of the old-time Christianity whence it comes."

Dr. Huntington referred to the covetousness which would interfere with the silent churchyard of Trinity, and convert it into a mart of business. "Were there granted me the privilege of suggesting an inscription for this churchyard wall," he said, "I would borrow the words spoken out of the whirlwind to God's servant Job, and blazon full in the face of the great city's noisiest tumult this: 'Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.'"

The speaker said that if Christianity were even stripped of all its outward and visible possessions and adornments, it could from any house preach and teach and prophesy with power. Notwithstanding this, however, the advantages of a settled order with respect to things spiritual must not be forgotten.

"Unquestionably," he continued, "people can be made heavenly-minded without the help of bell or organ; the Apostles did their missionary work without the aid of such appliances. Does it follow that a city is the worse for having the music of old hymns float out from high belfry across its roofs and in at its windows; or that a gathered congregation is the less disposed to worship in spirit and in truth because the touch of skilled hands upon a keyboard has filled the whole house with solemn melody? These things take the rudeness and the angularity out of the human life. They signify and hallow and chasten all the moods of the soul. We do not say that they create religion; what we say is that they foster religion. Trinity Church by its stability has borne eloquent witness to the value of this aspect of Christianity. Nor can it be truthfully alleged that independence of thought has been sacrificed in the process. Strengthen your centre and proportionately you strengthen all that lies contiguous to it. Trinity Church, through all these many years, has been a vigorous centre."

Dr. Huntington took up the subject of endowments. "The rich church, like the rich man, has to be cautioned against the straitness of the needle's eye," he said. "Trinity Church, we may be sure, prizes her endowments, not that she may live upon them in luxurious ease, but that her hands may be set free to do their proper work. If universities and hospitals be the better for endowments, why grudge endowment to the parish church?" He concluded with some complimentary references to the Rev. Dr. Dix, Trinity's rector.

Thousands of visitors viewed the floral decorations in the church after the devotions. At 3 o'clock prayer was again offered.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL SERVICE.

A Procession from the Mission House to St. Paul's Chapel.

Much of the interest in the Trinity bi-centenary was transferred yesterday from the parish church to its neighbor, St. Paul's. More than 800 scholars from the Sunday schools in the parish came from all parts of the city to participate in a service arranged especially for them. Each class carried its banner, and in the procession through the churchyard from the Mission House, in Vesey Street, to the church, the young people and children made a pretty picture. They were followed by the clergymen of the several churches and chapels, chief among them the rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

The service was in charge of the Rev. Dr. Kemp of St. Paul's. He was assisted by the rector in the chanting. The sermon was preached by Archdeacon Tiffany. The musical programme was not elaborate, but it gave the Sunday school children a good opportunity for exercising their voices with appropriate hymns.

FOR BUYING STOLEN DIAMONDS.

Trial of Joseph Robinson Under Way Before the Recorder.

After several postponements, the trial of Joseph Robinson, who is charged with having received stolen goods in the shape of large quantities of diamonds, was begun yesterday before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions. Robinson was a jeweler at 12 Stanton Street, and it is alleged that he purchased from Julius Stein about $100,000 worth of diamonds which Stein had stolen at odd times from his employer, Julius M. Lyon of 20 Maiden Lane. Stein, who, after his arrest turned State's evidence, was the first witness. He said he sold the diamonds to Robinson at from $34 to $42 a carat, while they had cost from $38 to $59 a carat. He kept Lyon from learning of the thefts by depositing a good part of the money in the bank to Lyon's credit. The case is still on.

A heavy overcoat out of season is just as bad as a straw hat out of season.

Top-coats, very short and full, are the overcoats for now; covert cloth the cloth to make them from.

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M'LAUGHLIN ON DUTY AGAIN.

Chief Conlin Assigns Him to Take Charge of the Fifth Inspection District.

Chief Conlin yesterday assigned Inspector W. W. McLaughlin, restored to active service by the Police Board Wednesday after more than two years' suspension, to take charge of the Fifth Inspection District. Acting Inspector Walter Thompson, who has had charge there for the past five months, was sent to the First District, replacing Acting Inspector O'Keefe, who, on the advice of his friends, applied to be sent to the command of a precinct. Capt. O'Keefe said he felt he had no chance of receiving permanent rank as Inspector just now, and he is anxious for the lighter work of a single precinct, that he may have some spare time to pass with his wife, who is sick.

The assignment of Inspector McLaughlin made necessary several changes. Capt. O'Keefe was sent to the Fifth Street Station, forcing out Capt. Herlihy, who, in turn, displaced Capt. Copeland in the Delancey Street precinct. Capt. Copeland returns to his old command of the City Hall Squad, and Sergt. O'Brien, who has been acting there for the past few months, will resume patrol duty in the precinct. Capt. T. J. Creeden of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and Capt. D. C. Moynihan of Morrisania exchanged precincts by mutual consent, with the approval of the Chief.

Inspector McLaughlin reported for duty at Headquarters and was officially informed of his reinstatement. He received the badge he gave up when first suspended, and was instructed as to the district he is to command. He lives at 236 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, in the heart of his district, and is, it is said, a large holder of real estate thereabouts.

The Fifth Inspection District includes the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second police precincts. The territory comprised in it extends from the north side of Ninety-sixth Street on the East River to Fifth Avenue north to One Hundred and Tenth Street, where it extends westward to the river. From there northward it takes in everything to Linwood Street and Two Hundredth Street on the west to Fordham Manor and William's Bridge on the east. Inspector McLaughlin will assume charge at 8 o'clock this morning, when the other changes announced will also go into effect.

DEATH OF ERASTUS F. MEAD.

Once a Millionaire Banker, He Died the Warden of the Workhouse.

Erastus F. Mead, Warden of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, died in his office there yesterday morning of kidney trouble. He had been seriously ill for more than a month, but he refused to go to bed and persisted in attempting to perform his duties. He was appointed Warden in May of last year, after the death of Lawrence Dunphy, who had held the post some years.

Mr. Mead was born at Lake Waccabuc in Westchester County, where his father and grandfather had lived before him, May 23, 1832. The family is an offshoot of the Meads who settled at Horse Neck, now Greenwich, Conn., in 1640, and traces its descent in direct line from the Meads of Elmdon, England. The family records go back to the reign of Henry VI., in 1422.

Mr. Mead came to New York City soon after attaining his majority. He had considerable capital, and organized a private bank at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. His affairs prospered, and when several years later he became President of the Bull's Head Bank he was rated as worth more than a million dollars. The failure of the bank cost him the greater part of his fortune, and he lost heavily backing the enterprises of his brother's firm, Mead & Clark, the contractors. In an attempt to recoup his losses Mr. Mead risked almost his last dollar in Pacific Mail after that stock had fallen to 22, arguing that it could fall no lower. When it fell to 5 he was forced to abandon it, and practically began life anew. He was appointed Warden of the Workhouse by his brother-in-law, Commissioner of Correction Wright.

Mr. Mead was a member of several societies and clubs, among them the Union League Club, the New England Society, the Geographical Society, the Academy of Design, and the Twilight. The burial will be in the family plot in Westchester. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Up to 5 o'clock, when he left his office, yesterday, Commissioner Wright had received three applications for the place made vacant by Mr. Mead's death.

Dr. McIlvaine for Holy Orders.

The Rev. Dr. James Hall McIlvaine, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, this city, and still later coordinate pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church with the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, was yesterday formally accepted as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal Diocese of New York by the diocesan authorities. His change of faith was announced recently, and caused some surprise. He has been a constant attendant for some time upon the services of St. Paul within the Walls, the American church in Rome, of which the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Nevin is the rector. It is expected that he will return to this city in the early Fall and that his ordination will soon follow.

Passengers from Abroad.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar were Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Billings, Joseph H. Choate, Miss Mabel Choate, James V. Coleman, and Stanley C. Matthews.

On the Havel from Bremen were E. W. S. Tingle, United States Consul at Braunschweig, and Teng Ting Keng, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy at Washington, and his wife.

O'Meara's Accounts Straight.

Inquiry at the home office of the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday elicited the information that the accounts of J. E. O'Meara, assistant cashier of the San Francisco branch office, who attempted suicide by shooting on Wednesday, are straight. An examination of his books was made and a report sent here as soon as his act became known. His recovery is said to be certain.

TO-MORROW.

FEATURES OF SATURDAY

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MAY 8TH.

Sale of Relics and Autographs.
Interesting Washingtoniana among the number. Portraits and autographs of celebrated persons.

Fenimore Cooper's Father.
His work in settling Western New York. Forgotten letters he wrote brought to light. Their fine quality.

Men of Letters Sent Abroad.
Authors, writers, and journalists who have represented this country at foreign Courts.

The Two Picture Shows in Paris.
Interesting works in the Salon and in the Champ de Mars Exhibition.

Armenia.
Letters written from that unhappy country early last year.

News of the Libraries.
The Society Library's proposed removal. Removal of Columbia's collection.

The Story of an Old Almanac.
How George Brinley made his profit in a trade when he parted with a set of The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Season's New Verse.
Volumes by William Watson, Mrs. Sangster, Mr. Piatt and others.

Bibles with Blunders in Them.
Some of the rare and curious ones that collectors seek.

Our Tom Thumb Book.
The curious De Vinne volume published fifteen years ago.

These are the leading articles. But there will be many other items worth reading—news of books and art and gossip of authors and artists, with miscellaneous matter of interest to all readers of the Review of Books and Art.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE